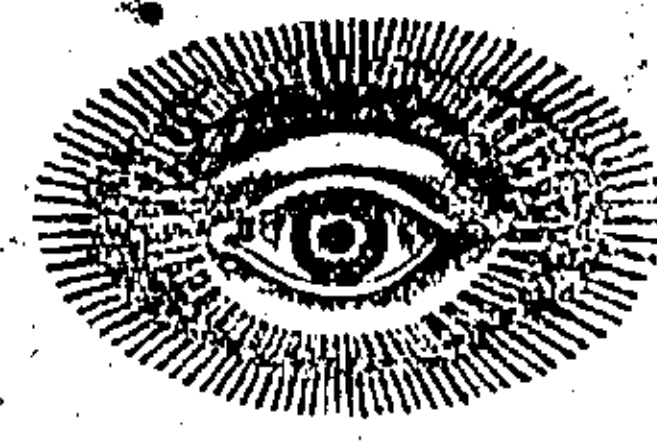


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HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JULY 8th, 1927.

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	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	5.37	8.00	8.25	9.15	10.05	12.52	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.27
Yauwalei ...Dep.	5.45	—	—	9.24	10.14	12.59	1.21	—	—	4.44
Shatin ...Dep.	5.57	—	—	9.36	10.26	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56
Taipei ...Dep.	6.11	—	—	9.50	10.40	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.58	10.48	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.03	10.53	12.43	2.01	—	—	5.23
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.32	—	—	10.08	10.58	12.48	2.06	—	—	5.28
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.08	10.14	11.04	12.54	2.12	3.18	3.40	5.34
Shenzhen ...Dep.	—	8.43	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	—	5.38
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.50	—	5.38	—	—	—	—	—	6.47

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	10.15	—	—	—	—	6.15
Shataukok ...Dep.	8.40	—	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	7.10
Shataukok ...Arr.	—	8.15	—	—	9.00	—	—	—	5.00
Fanning ...Arr.	—	7.10	—	—	8.55	—	—	—	5.55

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., Hong Kong, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Hong Kong.
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SPECIAL TREASURES RETURNED.

NEW YORK WOMEN ROBBED AT NIGHT.

New York.
Two debutant burglars who tempered their crime with the gay courtesy of a Raffles have set all New York ringing with wonder at the audacity of their enterprise.

Wall Street especially is consumed with curiosity regarding the motives of their burglary, for their victim is Mr. Jesse Livermore, the most celebrated of stock speculators, who sprang into fame as "the boy plunger" in the panic of 1907, and since then has been the hero of a series of sensational Stock Exchange campaigns.

As a financial gambler he is a mysterious figure in Wall Street. Inasmuch as the burglars chivalrously tossed back to Mr. Livermore, his wife and their guests more than \$20,000 worth of jewels, but insisted on searching his private safe for financial data and documents, suspicion is natural that cash and jewels were not the main object of their adventure.

"Be Nice, Please."

Mr. Livermore and his wife, with two guests, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Aronson, were at their country estate situated on the shores of Long Island Sound when, a little after 4 a.m., Mrs. Aronson, hearing a scraping sound outside her window, sat up. She saw the ends of a ladder see-sawing along the balcony rail.

A man's head appeared. An intruder sprang into the room. Another followed him. Both had electric headlamps and huge revolvers.

"Now, hush, please!" said a well-modulated voice as Mrs. Aronson started to cry. "Be nice, please," the voice continued, "and you won't get hurt."
The burglars turned on the light. They were dressed immaculately, and instead of villainous scowls they wore sly and humorous smiles as they searched the dressing-table and fumbled through Mr. Aronson's pockets before again approaching the bed.

Watch Tossed Back.

"Better give us that ring," one of them said, pointing to a sapphire and diamond ring worth \$3,500 visible above the sheet which Mrs. Aronson was clutching.
She gave it to him. He then grasped Mr. Aronson's wrist and took a platinum watch set with diamonds, but a moment later tossed it back, saying: "Oh, well, madam, don't cry. Harry can have his watch."

Addressing the couple in the most polite manner, the burglar then said: "We have another call to make in this house, and if you're good we won't come back."

They cut the telephone wire, locked the door, and disappeared by the window. A few minutes later they entered the bedroom of the Livermores. They took a \$1,000 ring from Mrs. Livermore's hand, but bowed low and returned it when she cried. They also, at her request, returned a ring taken from her husband's hand, but they kept a \$4,000 ring they found on the dressing table.

From a drawer they drew out a \$16,000 string of pearls.
"Oh, dear!" said Mrs. Livermore, "I do wish you wouldn't take that. It's worth ten thousand times to me what you can get for it. It's the dearest thing my husband ever gave me."

All right, madam," said the robber, "you don't have to lose it. Catch!"
And he tossed it to her.

"Is Zat So?"

"Jesse" next remarked the burglar, "what's in the safe?"
"Nothing," said Mr. Livermore, "absolutely nothing, and I've lost the combination."
"Is zat so?" retorted the burglar. He pulled out a hammer, swore, and then apologized to Mrs. Livermore for his language. "I forgot myself," he said. "I won't do it again." Finally the door of the safe yielded. But the safe was bare.

(Continued on next Column).

ARREST DUE TO A RAT.

REMINISCENCE OF MR. F. CARLIT.

REAL-LIFE DETECTIVE STORIES.

A button, a soft felt hat, a trick of writing, a small piece of wire have all figured as clues which have brought criminals to justice, according to Mr. Francis Carlit, a former superintendent at Scotland Yard, whose recollections of his career as a detective have been published by Hutchinson.

Descriptions circulated in the Press have frequently resulted in the arrest of law-breakers. The movements of a rat led to putting into the dock a gang of four men who had committed a daring jewel robbery at the Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly, W.

It was typical of the trivial incidents which have thrown light on apparently baffling crimes. In pursuit of the rat a waiter lifted the top from a radiator and discovered a number of stolen coins. They were marked and replaced, and the spot was watched until the thief came to retrieve his spoil.

Among the notorious crimes in which Mr. Carlit was engaged were the Eltham Common murder, the Brixton taxicab murder, and the murder of Eric Tombs. The methods by which these and many other mysteries were solved are described in detail. These narratives are as thrilling as any detective story; the sleuth of real life is in many cases a great deal more ingenious, and considerably more expeditious, than the detective of fiction.

Value Of Records.

The book throws a flood of light on the inner working of Scotland Yard and the extraordinary value of its Criminal Records Office. At Scotland Yard, in addition to the finger-print, photographic, and anthropometric sections of the registry, there are kept volumes on the classification of crimes.

On consulting one of those books I may find that John Smith is given to committing burglaries between the hours of 2 a.m. and 4 a.m.; that he specialises in jewellery, and leaves silver plate alone, and that he leaves the place as tidy as when he entered. Bill Jones, on the other hand, breaks in through a ground-floor window by filing bars and using a jemmy; he goes for solid silver, very heavy, and when he has finished the rooms look as if there had been an earthquake.

The detective at once relates the crime he is investigating to recorded examples of technique, and often finds a clue to the perpetrator.

Murder is an entirely different matter. Not once in a hundred times do Scotland Yard's files provide a clue.

Unintelligent Criminals.

Mr. Carlit has a low opinion of criminal intelligence:

The criminal may be clever. I am not, I hope, splitting hairs in terms if I point out that intelligence presupposes reasoning power and understanding. It is in those two qualities that most criminals are deficient.

The master criminal class forms a very small proportion of the underworld. For the average wrongdoer crime as a business is one of the worst paying professions on earth. The percentage of men and women, in Mr. Carlit's opinion, who are making even a living income out of crime is infinitely smaller than in honest walks of life.

"You always were a man of your word, Jesse," said the burglar ruefully. "I intended to pay you this visit when you were in Florida, and I wish now I'd done so."

After a further exchange of compliments the burglar handed Mr. Livermore the key of the Aronson's room, saying, "Be sure to let them out, but not until five minutes after we have gone."

The two descended a ladder, helped themselves to a high-powered motor-car, and drove away. Mr. Livermore notified the police, who found the stolen motor-car parked some miles away, where the burglars had abandoned it for another car.

The Livermores place the losses to themselves and their guests at \$19,000.

Two other guests and 12 servants slept serenely throughout the excitement.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Lawn Tennis League: "C" v. K.C.C.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant, Parisien.
Ping Pong Tournament, St. Peter's Young Men's Club.
Queen's Theatre: "Butterflies in the Rain."
World Theatre: "The Night Life of New York."
Star Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz" (matinee only).
Wilbur Players present "The Rosary," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mail: Inward: Australia, etc. (Taiping). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Nagasaki), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Lawn Bowls League: Division I: Taikeo R.C. v. Kowloon Dock R.C.; Police R.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; Civil Service C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C. Division II: Yacht Club v. Taikeo R.C.; East Point R.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Craigengower C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Kowloon B.G.C. v. Club de Recreo.
Lawn Tennis League: "B" Division: H.K.C.C. v. Royal Engineers; M.B.K. v. Kowloon C.C.; Club de Recreo v. C.R.C.; I.R.C. v. S.C.A.A.; U.S.R.C. v. C.C.C.
"C" Division: K.C.C. v. S.C.A.A.; K.B.S.F.P.A. v. C.R.C.; Nippon Club v. Taikeo R.C.; R.A.O.C. v. Club de Recreo; C.C.C. v. Netherlands T.C.

H.K. Baseball League: H.K.B.C. v. Philippines. Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association v. Service team, Soekunpo, 5.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Munsang College Observation of Founders' Day and Distribution of Prizes, New Kowloon Theatre, 7.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant, Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipers and Drummers, 1st Bn., The Cameronians, Lee Gardens (if wet, Lee Theatre), 9.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Butterflies in the Rain."
World Theatre: "The Night Life of New York."
Star Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz."
Principal Mail: Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Khiva), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday.

Wah Yan Old Boys' Union launch picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Club de Recreo v. Dragons (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Social gathering St. John's Cathedral Hall, after Evensong (6 p.m.).

After dinner dance, Lee Gardens. Queen's Theatre: "Oh, What a Nurse."
Principal Mail: Inward: U.S.A., Canada, etc. (President Lincoln).

Monday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant, Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "Oh, What a Nurse."
Principal Mail: Outward: Canada, America, etc. Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia (Shimo Maru), 5 p.m.

Tuesday.

Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant, Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.

Queen's Theatre: "Oh, What a Nurse."
Principal Mail: Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Automedon), 2.30 p.m.; Canada, America, etc. Europe via Victoria B.C., and Europe via Siberia (President Grant), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.

Extraordinary General Meeting, H.K. Amusements, Ltd., Queen's Theatre, noon.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant, Parisien.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. moonlight picnic, Repulse Bay. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Oh, What a Nurse."

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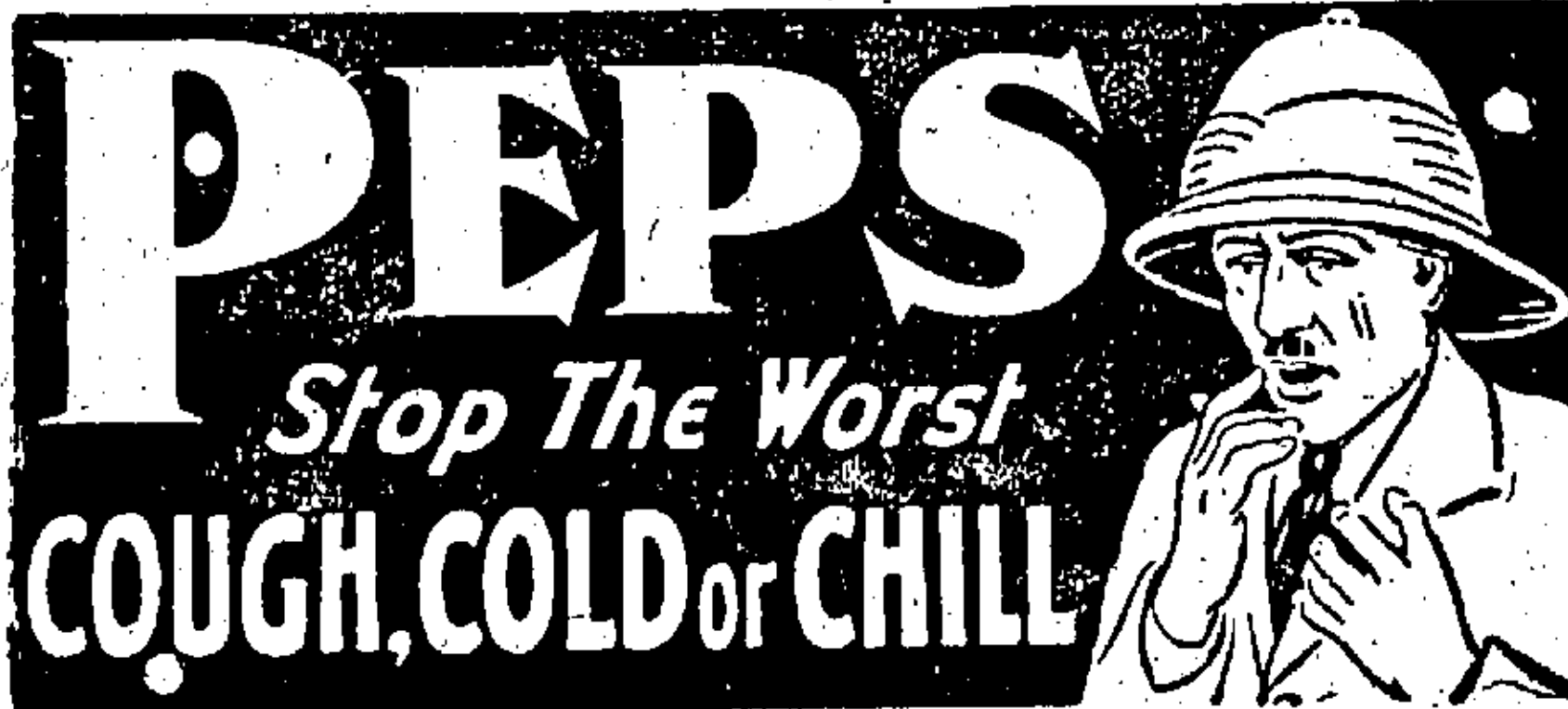
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HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 284.

1.—Recruits Parades.

Reference Corps Order No. 1 of last week all recruits except those of the Portuguese Company who have not passed Musketry Tests Nos. 1 to 4 will parade for Musketry Instruction at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 12th. Dress: Mufti.

For details of Portuguese recruits see Order No. 10 below.

2.—Allotment of Ranges.

The Miniature and Kennedy Road Ranges are allotted to units during next week as follows:—

Armoured Car Company, both ranges, Monday.

Infantry Company, both ranges, Tuesday.

Engineer and Artillery Companies, both ranges, Wednesday.

Scottish Company and No. 4 Platoon, both ranges, Thursday.

Portuguese Company, Friday.

3.—Casuals Part I.

The Peak Range is allotted to the Scottish and Mounted Infantry Companies on Sunday, July 24th, for firing of Casuals in Part I. Table T.

Range Officers: Lieut. K. S. Morrison and 2/Lieut. H. C. Macnamara.

4.—Engineer Company.

On Wednesday, July 13th, an Engineer Company team will shoot a match with the 40th Company, R.E., on the Miniature Range. Team will be advised later.

The monthly "Spoon" Shoot will take place on Wednesday, July 27th, at 5.30 p.m.

5.—Mounted Infantry.

All ranks will parade at Stables on Thursday, July 14th, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

Sunday, July 17th, 1927. Tactical Ride under O.C. Company parade at Stables at 2.15 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

6.—Armoured Car Company.

Monday, July 11th, and Thursday, July 14th, at 5.30 p.m. Vickers Gun Instruction and Armoured Car drill and driving at Volunteer Headquarters. Dress: Mufti.

Motor Cycle Section will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, July 11th, at 5.30 p.m., for Machine Gun Instruction under 2/Lieut. J. E. Hancock.

All members of the Motor Cycle Section are entitled to free driving and cycle-licences they must apply personally for same with full particulars direct to Traffic Superintendent of Police, Central Police Station.

7.—Infantry Company.

On Friday, July 15th and 22nd, at 5.30 p.m. All N.C.O.'s and other ranks as detailed by O.C. Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for a special N.C.O.'s Course of Training in Vickers Gun.

8.—Scottish Company.

Special Machine Gun Class as all ready detailed in previous orders will assemble at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 12th.

9.—No. 4 Platoon.

All ranks will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, July 11th, and Thursday, July 14th, for Musketry Instruction. Dress: Mufti.

10.—Portuguese Company.

Friday, July 8th. Men detailed by circular letter will parade for Rapid-loading and Snaphooting practice at Miniature Range.

There will be no Lewis Gun Class. Sunday, July 10th. Part I. Musketry.

The above men will parade at Peak Range. Dress: Uniform optional, but pouches, belts, braces and frog must be worn. Rifles and bayonets to be drawn from Store on Friday, July 8th, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m. and on Saturday, July 9th, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Last Tram up 8.20 a.m. Firing commences 8.45 a.m.

This is the last opportunity of firing Part I. and all those detailed should make a point of attending both above parades.

Recruits who have not passed Musketry Tests Nos. 1 to 4 will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Friday, July 15th, at 5.30 p.m.

11.—Rifles and Bayonets.

Those members of the Corps now in possession of rifles and bayonets must return them to Volunteer Store immediately for inspection by the Armourer.

12.—Sports Committee.

At a Sports Meeting held at Volunteer Headquarters on June 17th, 1927, the following Sports Committee were elected:—

President: Captain D. C. Logan, M.C., Scottish Company. Hon. Secretary: 2/Lieut. M. G. Noll, Engineer Company. Members: 1/Lieut. T. A. Martin, Artillery

(Continued on next Column.)

BY AIR TO INDIA.

LECTURE AT SINGAPORE.

Less than a score of people formed the audience at the Victoria Theatre, Singapore, last Thursday night, when Capt. Geoffrey Malins, O.B.E., F.R.G.S., gave a lecture, illustrated by a film, on the flight from England to India of himself, Major Blake, and Capt. N. McMillan, M.C., A.F.C., in 1922. Major Blake was the leader of the expedition, Capt. MacMillan the pilot, and Capt. Malins the cinematographer and engineer. The expedition got as far as Agra when Major Blake fell ill with appendicitis, and had to be left behind. The other two went on to Calcutta, where they resumed the journey in a sea plane, which was eventually wrecked in the Bay of Bengal. The airman clung, without food or water, to the float of the overturned plane for three days and two nights before they were rescued.

It was certainly a fine performance in 1922, although it has been greatly eclipsed several times since, never more so than in the last few days when Singapore people saw for themselves a giant Fokker passenger-carrying monoplane that had flown, with five people on board, from London to Singapore in 14 days, on three of which no flying was done.

The film with which the lecture is illustrated is certainly very interesting, depicting as it does scenes in many different places in the world. Particularly interesting is a cinematograph picture of a mirage which the airman saw above the clouds. As the film is shown Capt. Malins explains the different scenes, and points out anything of special interest.

Motor-cycle World Tour.

Capt. Malins is at present engaged on a tour round the world on an O.E.C. Temple combination, and is giving these lectures at various places en route. He is accompanied on the tour by Mr. Charles Oliver, also on a Temple combination. Mr. Oliver was the navigator of the British Airship *R-10*. So far they have visited in the course of their tour, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, France, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, India and Burma. Crossing the Sinai Desert, the tourists lost their way, and very nearly perished before they were found.—*Singapore Free Press.*

HOSPITAL COMFORTS.

The Committee begs to acknowledge, with very many thanks, receipt of the sum of \$400 from the Kowloon Cricket Club, being the proceeds of an open-air concert given by the Club on May 25th.

Company: Sergt. W. H. Owen, Engineer Company; Pte. H. V. Parker, Armoured Car Company; Pte. C. D. Wales, Infantry Company; Drummer R. B. Bell, Scottish Company; Pte. A. B. Barros, Portuguese Company; Lieut. E. P. Minett, T.D., Medical Section; C.S.M. J. A. G. Leask, Reserve Company.

13.—Promotions and Appointments. The following promotions and appointments take effect from July 1st, 1927:—

Armoured Car Company (Motor Cycle Section).—No. 780 L/Sergt. L. E. Curwood to be Sergeant; No. 1049 Corpl. R. K. Valentine to be Lance/Sergeant.

No. 2 Platoon.—No. 1121 Pte. G. E. L. Johnson to be Lance/Corporal.

14.—Transfer.

No. 1214 Pte. A. J. Baker is transferred from the Mounted Infantry Company to the Armoured Car Company, as from 1.7.27.

15.—Reversions.

No. 420 Corporal G. W. Sewell, Mounted Infantry Company, relinquishes the rank of Acting Company Quartermaster Sergeant, as from 1.7.27.

No. 749 Corporal E. Dewhurst, No. 2 Platoon, reverts to the ranks at his own request, as from 1.7.27.

16.—Leave.

No. 682 Pte. W. C. Clark, Armoured Car Company, is granted 5 months' exemption from Military duties from 1.7.27 to 30.11.27.

17.—Resignations.

No. 756 Pte. W. M. Mason, No. 2 Platoon, is permitted to resign from the Corps, as from 28.8.27, having left the Colony.

No. 912 Pte. J. M. Henderson, No. 2 Platoon, is permitted to resign from the Corps, as from 1.7.27, having purchased his discharge.

R. A. WOLFE-MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, July 8th, 1927.

NOTICE.

Sports Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Sports Committee on Monday, July 11th, at 6 p.m. All members representing units are requested to attend at Volunteer Headquarters.

R.A.F. FAR EAST FLIGHT.

PERSONNEL OF FLYING BOATS.

The composition of the Royal Air Force flying-boat flight from England to Singapore and on to Australia waters has now been officially announced, and Group-Captain H. M. Cave-Brown-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C., has been posted as the commander. He will have Squadron Leader G. E. Livock, D.F.C., of the Flying Boat Development Flight, Felixstowe, as second in command.

Super-marine Southampton flying boats, fitted with two Napier Lion 450-h.p. engines are to be used (says the *Aeronautical Correspondent of The Times*), and the four boats which make up the flight are of the new metal hulled type, which, by reason of the saving in weight over the former wooden hulls and the absence of water soakage, have a considerably increased duration. The earlier boats, it will be remembered, have carried out some noteworthy flights round the coast of Great Britain, and two boats flew from Plymouth to Aboukir and back in 1926, carrying out a prearranged programme without a hitch. The hulls are so roomy that there is ample space for a navigator's chart table, and a wireless operator's section, with directional wireless, in addition to the control and gunnery cockpits, while space can be found for collapsible bunks, so that the crew can sleep on board.

The Southamptons will be flown out to India, via the Mediterranean, and then on to Singapore, and along the Dutch East Indies to Australia, where an extended flight round the Australian seaboard, in conjunction with the Royal Australian Air Force is contemplated. Ultimately, it is probable that the boats will be based permanently at Singapore to work with the naval base there. Other personnel posted to the Far East flight include Flight-Lieutenants P. E. Maitland, A.F.C., S. T. Freeman, M.B.E., D. V. Carnegie, A.F.C., C. G. Wigglesworth, A.F.C., and H. G. Sawyer, A.F.C., and Flying Officers B. Cheesman, M.B.E., S. D. Scott, and G. E. Nicholls.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JULY 7th, 1927.	
E.K. Bank	\$1,070 buy, & 80 Do., London
Chartered Bank	\$200 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$200 nom.
Do.	\$213 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$29 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$68 sel.
Custom Insurance	\$620 sel.
China Underwriters	\$1.80 nom.
North China Ins.	Tls. 143 buy.
Union Insurance	\$279 nom.
Yangtze Insurance	M. \$40 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$200 sel.
Douglases	\$314 buy.
Steamboats	\$224 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$1.10 nom.
Indo-China (Freight)	\$3.00 nom.
Do. (Ref.)	\$46 buy.
Shell Transports	\$93.75 nom.
Star Ferries	\$52 sel.
Waterboats	\$16.80 buy.
China Sugars	\$18 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$82 nom.
Benguet	\$1.70 x div. buy.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$40/- buy.
Langkat (combined)	Tls. 19 nom.
Do. (single)	Tls. 2 nom.
S'hai Explorations	Tls. 4 buy.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 64 nom.
Bauhe	\$4 nom.
Tromb Mines	\$19/3 nom.
Ural Caspians	\$7 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharfs	\$108 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$38 nom.
Hongkows	Tls. 147 buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 52 nom.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 97 1/2 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$3.90 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$554 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	\$36 sel.
H.K. Territorials	\$11 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$123 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$39 nom.
Rural Lands	\$14 nom.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 7.35 nom.
Oriental	Tls. 2.10 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 51 nom.
Do. (new)	Tls. 25 1/2 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 7 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$20.55 buy, 20.60 sa.
Peak Tram (old)	\$15 sel.
Do. (new)	\$3 sel.
Singapore Traction	\$10/9 buy.
Taxis	\$1 nom.
Amusements	\$19 nom.
Calton Ice	\$2 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$720 sel.
Do. (old)	\$4.60 nom.
Do. (new)	\$134 sel.
China Lights (old)	\$104 sel.
Do. (new)	\$74 nom.
China Providents	\$44 buy.
Constructions	\$2.30 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$16 nom.
Do. & Wigs	\$6 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$52 buy.
Macao Electric	\$35 buy.
H.K. Buses (old)	\$10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$5 nom.
Laoe Crawfords	\$7 sel.
MacIntosh	\$194 nom.
Sincere	\$34 nom.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$11 1/2 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$6 nom.
Telephones	\$3.70 nom.
buy—buyers sel.—sellers	sa.—sales nom.—nominal.

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Arrive Shanghai	" 25th	" 29th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	" 27th	" 31st	" 6th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 29th	Sept. 2nd	" "
Leave Tsingtau	" 30th	" 2nd	" "
Arrive Wei-Haiwei	" 30th	" 3rd	" "
Leave Wei-Haiwei	" 31st	" 3rd	" "
Arrive Chefoo	" 31st	" "	" "
Leave Chefoo	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 4th	" 8th	" 9th
Arrive Chingwangtao	" "	" "	" "
Leave Chingwangtao	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Arrive Dairen	" 9th	" 18th	" 15th
Leave Taku Bar	" "	" 18th	" 16th
Arrive Wei-Haiwei	Aug. 16th	" 21st	" 18th
Leave Wei-Haiwei	" 10th	" 21st	" 19th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 11th	" 22nd	" 20th
Leave Tsingtau	" 12th	" 23rd	" 21st
Arrive Shanghai	" 14th	" 25th	" 22nd
Leave Shanghai	" 20th	Oct. 1st	" 28th
Arrive Hong Kong	" 23rd	" 4th	" 31st

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EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 7th, 1927.

ON LONDON.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2, 1/16	
Bank Bills, at 80 days' sight	—	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	—	2/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0 1/16	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	—	2/1 1/16
ON PARIS.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	1,235	
Credits, 4 months' sight	1,310	
ON NEW YORK.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2	
Credits, at 60 days' sight	50	
ON BOMBAY.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand	133 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand	133 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI.—		
Credit Bill, at sight	—	
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	101 1/2	
ON MANILA.—On demand	97 1/2	
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	96 1/2	
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	120 1/2	
ON HATYONG.—On demand	nom.	
ON SAIGON.—On demand	93 1/2	
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	93 1/2	
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$3.70	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per test.	—	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	—	25 1/2
Cash	18.75	
Prague	164 1/2	
Madrid	28.5 1/2	
Athens	263	
Rio	5.25/32	
Bombay	1/5.13/16	
Hong Kong	1/11 1/2	
Silver spot & forward	25 1/2	

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a long chair,—
a sigh of content,—
and the Boy bringing out the
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THE SOUTH AFRICAN FLAG CONTROVERSY.

DUTCH SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTER'S DECLARATION.

"REPUBLICANISM IS DEAD."

TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.

Interest throughout the Empire has been roused by the controversy in South Africa over the Flag and Nationality Bill which replaces the present flag with one from which the Union Jack has been banished.

The following statement by the Minister of the Interior, and the subsequent debate puts the situation more clearly than has been possible in the brief Reuter cables.

"Republicanism is dead," declared Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, when he moved the second reading of the South African Flag and Nationality Bill. He referred to the status of the Union, which, he said, could not have been achieved without the support of British statesmen, for which the Dutch-speaking South Africans would always be grateful.

[FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.]

CAPE TOWN.
The bays and galleries of the House of Assembly were packed to-day when Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, moved the second reading of the Flag and Nationality Bill.

All the afternoon there were large numbers of people waiting for seats in the public gallery, early arrivals bringing sandwiches.

The Minister argued that the bill had been so extensively discussed that it was impossible to open any new point of view. The subject, however, involved a world where differences of opinion was admitted to be expected—a world of sentiment, a world of good taste. Consequently it was easy enough to arouse passion and darken the real issue. (Nationalist "Hear, hear.")

Dr. Malan appealed to the House to keep the debate on the same high level as last year. The subject which formed the matter of the bill would be discussed far beyond the precincts of the South African Parliament, and the tone in that Assembly would determine to a very large extent the intensity of the discussion outside. (Hear, hear.)

The Soul Of A Nation.
Speaking with great emphasis, Dr. Malan reminded the House that the established fact of South African nationality was the foundation of the bill.

"We have become a nation in the full sense, a nation with a soul. If our nationhood is not properly defined, it will amount to a denial of our own nationality."

Dealing with the historical aspect of the position, the Minister stressed the fact that the descendants of the people of Holland and France were proud to call themselves not Dutchmen, not Frenchmen, but Afrikaners. They had forgotten they were anything else—(cheers)—and English-speaking South Africans generally did not desire to-day to be described as Englishmen, but above all as South Africans. (Cheers.)

Consequently the bill could not create such a nationality, but merely defined what the South African nationality was.

Status Of The Union.
Dr. Malan then cited the fact that Canada had found in the international courts that she could not nominate a judge unless he was described legally as a Canadian national. Similarly it was necessary to have a South African Nationality Bill. It was also necessary to clear up points of internal administration.

"If it were possible within a reasonable time to secure a national flag by agreement," the Minister went on, "I should be the first to say, let us wait; but I do not share the optimism of the honourable members opposite."

Throughout the opening passages of his speech the Minister of the Interior was accorded a calm hearing, but, after the mention of the flag, the proceedings livened up, although they did not become undignified.

Dr. Malan spoke eloquently and clearly in English, every word being heard in all parts of the House. He affirmed that the Dutch-speaking South Africans would never forget that the status of the Union had not been achieved, and could not have been achieved, without the support of British statesmen, for which they would always be grateful.

The Union Jack.
When the Union Jack was flown in South Africa, as provided by the bill, signifying "our membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations," it would fly, not with the consent of the English-speaking people alone, but also with the consent of the Dutch-speaking people. (Cheers.)

The Minister emphatically declared that Republicanism was dead. (Cheers.)

With regard to the nationality clauses, Dr. Malan explained that South African nationality was merely the smaller circle within the larger one. He then went on to say that there was a section who stated publicly that they did not want to be South Africans; and, if that was their attitude, what moral right had they to determine the destiny of South Africa? (Hear, hear, and cries of "Who are these people?") They were the Empire group of Natal. (Hear, hear, and loud interruptions.)

As regards the flag, they had been waiting for a settlement by common consent ever since the Union.

He then quoted Canada as desiring her own flag, and also Germany, and the flag position at the time of the division of Norway and Sweden.

Ireland.
Amid laughter, he remarked that for quite a number of years the Scottish, through self-esteem, had superimposed the Cross of St. Andrew on the Cross of St. George. Then there was Ireland. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Replying to repeated interruptions, Dr. Malan urged that Australia, Canada and New Zealand all had their own national flags, and that it would be fatal to South Africa's acceptance of national status if she remained without a South African national flag.

He referred to what he called an "attitude of Colonialism," and especially referred to the flag as a symbol of status. He said that the man who looked on the Union Jack as a symbol of inferiority and subjection was a most dangerous man.

"It has been," he said, "the instinct of the British Empire and the British race to satisfy that man in preference to others—(hear, hear)—and not to satisfy the man who thinks that his country is too free."

Republicanism Is Dead.

Dr. Malan gave a history of the recent flag negotiations between all parties, and concluded by declaring that in most of the other Dominions, and also in South Africa, he gladly admitted that the Union Jack stood for constitutional development, but in South Africa the Union Jack stood for conquest, too. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) That made all the difference as compared with Australia, New Zealand and Canada. (Uproar.)

Dr. Malan also pointed out the inappropriateness of the inclusion of the Republican flag since Republicanism was dead.

He urged that the flag put forward gave expression to the unity of the races and the common national ideal and destiny—(loud Ministerial cheers)—and in the question of civilisation it stood for righteousness, peace and justice. (Cheers.) It symbolised the spread of Christian civilisation from Van Riebeeck's day [Cape Town was founded by the Dutchman, Jan Van Riebeeck, in 1652] onwards, and, if anything should bind the common destinies of the two races, it was the Cross of St. George on the flag. (Loud Nationalist cheers.)

The British Navy.

Sir Thomas Smartt, South African Party, said that he would like to question the Minister's statements regarding Canada, and asked what would be the good of South African nationality without the British Navy? (Cheers.) The impression has been spread throughout the country that the South African Party were opposed to the national flag. It was entirely false. (Hear, hear)—but such a flag must combine the symbols and traditions of both races.

"We are absolutely opposed to the abolition of a flag which appears in the bill," he added. "It was an outrage on the sentiments of a large section of the people."

Drop The Bill.

Sir Thomas Smartt, in a moving passage, dwelt on the large number of Dutch South Africans who had died under the Union Jack, whose memory was enshrined in the national memorial at Delville Wood. Even to-day, he appealed to the Prime Minister, no matter what Dr. Malan might say, to drop the bill until it had common consent.

Sir Thomas Smartt went on to utter a grave warning as to the rumblings of discord that were to be heard throughout the country, and asked the Premier to heed them because, even if the flag question were passed on to a referendum, it would always remain a symbol of discord instead of unity.

Labour Protest.

Mr. G. A. Hay, Labour member for Pretoria West, amid cries from his own party and constant interruption, completely dissociated himself from the Government's proposal, and declared that General Horitzog had allowed a great chance of cementing the two races into one great nation to go past.

Working men all over the country would bring home to the Labour Party their responsibility for the feelings created by the flag question. (Continued on next column.)

THE ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE.

PEOPLE WHO GET INTO A GROOVE.

"RECRUIT FROM MEN AND WOMEN AGED 40"

The *Woman's Leader*, in the course of an article on the refusal to employ married women in the Civil Service, says:—

"The prohibition was made in a spasm of monkish horror at the thought that married women have children, and that if this doom were to overtake a female civil servant special arrangements would be needed to meet the case.

"The reason given was that in a time of unemployment no Government could put itself into the position of paying a second income to a family already in receipt of one. "Civil Servants will not face the problems which would follow on allowing their members occasional spells of leave.

"Their minds are rooted in the conception of human beings who enter an office at sixteen, eighteen or twenty-one, remain in that office, and preferably the same corner of it, until sixty or sixty-five, and retire without ever having missed a day except their punctual annual fortnight or month. ... If England to-day is on the brink of ruin, this is the type of idea which has sent her there—product, as it is, of stultification, age and the terror of poverty.

Vigorous Minds.
"In a vigorous country a man turns from one task to another—all the more freely if he has been successful. A vigorous mind demands fresh difficulties, fresh interest, fresh adjustments. No human being remains at his best after he has left off learning.

"No first-rate man has ever been contented to go on doing the same work all his life. Compelled to do so, he either ceases to be effectively first-rate or puts his interest and vitality into something outside his work.

"There is no minor change which would do more good to the Civil and Local Government Services than that all their officials should be turned adrift for a year at a time and brought into sharp contact with another life and an entirely different atmosphere.

"The good would be doubled if, when he returned, each man were to find himself posted to an entirely different department where he would meet new problems and bring to their solution judgment and experience gathered in a foreign field.

"In the meantime those left behind could be reorganising their jobs and their souls."

No Lack Of Recruits.

"The curse of all bureaucracies is exactly the people who have thumbed a dozen files or a card-index in one room for so long that the very walls will tell you their brand of tobacco. Of them there will always be enough and to spare; the problem is to create movement, not to suppress it.

"The truth may very well be that young people are out of place at the desks of government and administration. They should be in the world, testing themselves, adventuring, discovering what life is like.

"Let the Civil Service be recruited at forty, from men and women of proved ability and integrity. There will be no lack of recruits."

He would ask the Labour men in the House whether they had kept faith, and accused the Government of having broken the pact, as the introduction of the bill conflicted with the promise of racial peace, upon which the pact was established.

Colonel W. R. Collins (South African Party member for Ermelo, Transvaal), speaking on behalf of the Dutch section, declared that no flag would be acceptable unless it included the old Vierkleur. The Union of the Vierkleur and the Union Jack would, he said, signify the continuance of that equality that was adumbrated by General Botha.

"If War Came."

Mr. Tielman Roos, Minister of Justice, declared with great emphasis that there was no idea of secession or Republicanism behind the provisions of the bill. Then coming to the question—"If the Empire were at war?" he affirmed that then all parts were at war, but the measure of their participation would be decided by every individual part.

He contended that the flags of the Transvaal and Free State were dead, because the Republics had died.

The Assembly afterwards adjourned.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW **QUEEN'S** 2.30, 5.10, 7.15, 9.20



If you liked "Her Big Night"
You will also enjoy this one.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW **WORLD** 5.15 and 9.20 p.m.



ALLAN DWAN
ROD LA ROCQUE
DOROTHY GISH
ERNEST TORRENCE
GEORGE BACKLUND

2.30 to 8.30 At
CONTINUOUS **STAR** 9.15 p.m.

LARRY SEMON
in
THE WIZARD OF OZ

WILBUR PLAYERS
in
THE ROSARY

WHITE BREAD DANGER.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF
RHEUMATISM.

DOCTOR'S EXPERIMENTS ON
ANIMALS.

That rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis are the result of deficiencies in white bread and other modern foods is suggested by researches carried out by Dr. M. J. Rowlands, and described by him in a paper read to a private meeting of medical men in London. His paper states:

"B-vitamin is the vital element contained in such foods as wholemeal flour, whole cereals, yeast and yeast extract, and its complete absence from the diet leads to the disease known as beri-beri.

Dr. Rowlands noticed that among his took place. Those which had suffered from diseases which could not be explained, and that when they were fed on foods rich in B-vitamin an enormous improvement in their general health took place. Those which had suffered from stiffness, rheumatism, and cramp, on feeding with a high B-vitamin diet soon recovered and became absolutely free from rheumatism.

He then began to experiment on pigs, which are particularly susceptible to rheumatic affections. The B-vitamin he used in this case was "detoxicated wheat embryo." When these animals were shown at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show they took four first prizes and the cup.

The lecturer then began to experiment with tame rats, because their anatomy and physiology are very similar to that of a human being. The rats were fed on white bread, butter, and casein (the essential content of cheese), and within a short time began to show signs of a B-vitamin deficiency in their diet, some dying if it was persisted in for as long as five weeks.

On the addition of "detoxicated wheat embryo"—i.e., the germ of the wheat treated in a special way to remove the poisonous effect which it has if given untreated—the animals revived wonderfully.

When living microbes were given by the mouth to rats fed on a diet deficient in B-vitamin, the microbes entered the substance of the bowel, whereas when given to rats fed on a similar diet to which "detoxicated wheat embryo" had been added, no living organisms could find their way into the healthy tissues.

When these facts were applied to such diseases in human beings as rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis the same conditions applied, and in the writer's opinion the findings go a long way to prove, if not conclusively, that rheumatoid arthritis, so rapidly on the increase to-day, is due, like a large number of other diseases of civilisation, to deficiency of B-vitamin in the natural diet.

The lecturer was of opinion that there was very little B-vitamin in the ordinary diet of modern human beings, and that the rapid increase of rheumatoid arthritis coincided with the changes in diet due to civilisation.

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1st BATTN. THE CAMERONIANS
(SCOTTISH RIFLES)

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will be held on

SATURDAY, JULY 9th at 9.30 p.m.

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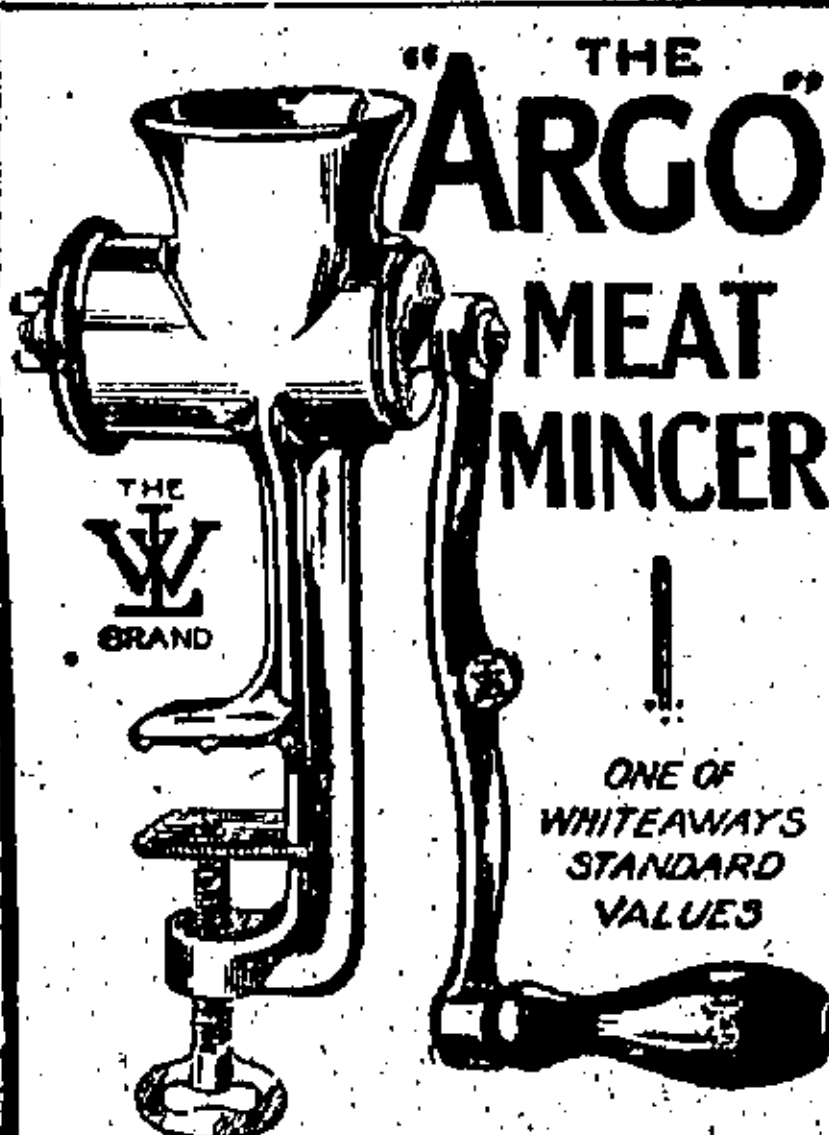
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ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

HONG KONG'S NEW ORDINANCE.

UNANIMOUS SUPPORT IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

UNOFFICIAL AND CHINESE MEMBERS STRONGLY FAVOUR THE MEASURE.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon the Bill dealing with illegal strikes and lock-outs was read a second and third time and passed. There were one or two amendments, but these were chiefly of a technical nature. The principal one was concerned with service under the Crown, a clause being added that

"A person who is employed in the service of the Crown shall be deemed to break his agreement for service under the Crown if he absents himself from duty without leave and without having given to the head of his department one month's notice in writing terminating with the last day of a calendar month, or if he wilfully refuses duty, or if he wilfully omits to perform his duty, provided that the provisions of this sub-section relating to notice shall not apply to any person who is engaged by the day or who is paid daily."

The Bill received the unanimous support of the members of Council and the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, on behalf of the Justices of the Peace, and Sir Shouson Chow, representing the Chinese Community, both spoke strongly in favour of it.

At yesterday's meeting Col. B. N. Sergison-Brooke, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the 15th Infantry Brigade, took the place of Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G. As this was his first attendance at Council he took the customary oath of allegiance.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said: "In introducing this Bill at the last meeting of the Council I referred to certain amendments which it was proposed should be moved in Committee. Since last Thursday we have decided to propose three further amendments in addition to those which I then mentioned. Two of these appear on the sheet which was circulated to Honourable Members. The third does not appear on that paper. The two amendments which appear on the sheet that was circulated are amendments proposed to be made in Clause 6. The first is in Sub-section (1) where it is proposed to substitute the words 'an agreement for service under' for the words 'a contract of service with.' The clause will then read 'No person who is employed in the service of the Crown under the Government of Hong Kong shall wilfully break an agreement for service under the Crown if he knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, would, failing the adoption of extraordinary measures, be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the Government.'"

This amendment is made in order to make the terminology of the clause agree better with the terminology of General Orders. It also serves to mark the distinction between the terms of service under the Crown and the terms of service under some employer other than the Crown. Service under the Crown differs, of course, in a number of its details from service under any other employer, the great distinction being that, speaking generally, to every agreement for service under the Crown there is the implied condition that the Crown is at liberty to dispense with the services of its servants at any time.

The second amendment proposed to be made in Clause 6 is the addition of a new sub-section (2). (This sub-section is given above). The effect of the sub-section, of course, continued the Attorney-General, is that in the circumstances contemplated in sub-section (1) of clause 6, no Government servant is allowed to leave his duty without giving one month's notice terminating on the last day of the calendar month except in the cases of servants who are engaged by the day or paid daily.

The third amendment which it has been decided to propose since the last meeting is an amendment to the proposed new clause. The new clause originally proposed was "No prosecution for any offence under Section 3, 7 or 8 shall be commenced without the sanction of the Attorney-General." It is now proposed to move in Committee that the clause shall read "No prosecution for any offence under Sections 3, 6, 7 or 8 shall be commenced without the sanction of the Attorney-General." It has been deemed desirable to include section 6 in the terms of the proposed section.

The Colonial Secretary proposed the second reading of the Bill.

CHINESE SUPPORT.

Hon. Sir Shouson Chow said: Sir—As this Bill affects the Chinese more than other sections of the community by reason of their preponderant numbers, I crave permission to make a few remarks on behalf of myself and my Chinese colleagues. We consider the Bill timely and necessary, and we therefore support it wholeheartedly. If and when it becomes law, it should go a long way towards preventing recurring political strikes—strikes which specially aim at the economic life of the Colony, such as those which we experienced in 1922 and 1925, and from the effects of which we are still suffering.

The proposed measure is not class legislation, because it affects employers as well as employees; nor is it in any way racial discrimination, for it concerns all, irrespective of race or creed. The fact that many of its sections are taken from the Bill now before Parliament proves conclusively that the Government has no intention of treating the Chinese differently from the British. If this Bill in any way savoured of class or racial distinction, we would have been the first to oppose it. It will, in fact, afford protection to the employees no less than to the employers, for it makes lock-outs illegal under certain defined circumstances. In short, it is legislation designed to protect the community as a whole. I say that not only is it not aiming at the labouring classes, but one of its basic principles is to afford protection to the law-abiding workmen who only want to be left alone to earn an honest living.

Strikes are double-edged weapons which injure the strikers just as much as they cause untold losses, and widespread distress and misery to all classes. Thousands and thousands of honest working men have to go on strike, to give up their means of livelihood, at the dictates of a few individuals who batten on the ignorance and gullibility of the masses. It is this class of mischief-makers, fomenters of sedition and trouble—that this Bill is designed to deal with. Hong Kong is no place for them. We do not want Bolshevism or Communism. We cannot afford to have the economic and financial structure of the Colony periodically shaken or undermined. What we want are peace and good order, and the right to follow our callings without let or hindrance.

This Bill is in no way a repressive measure. It will not interfere with the law-abiding working men; it does not even make economic strikes illegal, and, further, it does not prohibit sympathetic strikes, as such. In the event of a wage dispute between employers and employees, the mediation of the Government can be invoked by the two parties to bring about a satisfactory settlement. The efforts of my Chinese colleagues and myself can also be counted upon to that end, if desired. We are not unmindful of the legitimate aspirations of the working men to better their conditions of living. But the realisation of such aspirations can only be possible if the Colony enjoys peace and prosperity, if its industrial life pursues a normal course, and if Capital and Labour loyally co-operate for a common purpose. I believe, in all sincerity, that this Bill, more than anything else I can conceive of at the present time, will materially help to bring us these blessings. (Applause.)

HON. MR. W. E. L. SHENTON.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton said: Your Excellency, I rise to support this proposed ordinance because, it will contribute to the peace and good order of this Colony. It is one of the principal duties of the Justices of the Peace of this Colony to assist in the preservation of peace and good order and it is, therefore, my wish as the representative of that body to support this proposed legislation.

It is needless for me to point out that Hong Kong is peculiarly situated on the borders of China and that in the heat of political movement it is particularly sensitive to political emotion. It is essential, your Excellency, in this Colony that we should entirely control our own house. It is equally essential that there should be no interference from without. It is also essential that we should preserve some control over our own people and their connections and associations outside the Colony.

The main section of this Ordinance is Section 3 which states that either a strike or lock-out designed or calculated to coerce the Government is illegal. Those words "designed or calculated" do not mean that there must be actual coercion. As to whether the strikes in 1922 and 1925 were illegal strikes, or would have become illegal strikes, under this Ordinance, it is unnecessary for us to argue. We can at the most surmise. They are old history. But it is particularly desirable that there should be a statutory declaration as to what an illegal strike is.

The principal objects and merits of this proposed ordinance are in Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11. Section 3 is the section which deals with illegal strikes and illegal lock-outs. It is, I may say, declaratory of the law as it exists to-day. It has been held at Home, in the Courts, that strikes and lock-outs such as are indicated in Section 3 are in fact illegal irrespective of this section. No one could possibly deny that interference with the policy of this Government would be a most serious matter. I would interpret this section as one upholding the principle that the Government must not be forced to do what it does not consider right. This legislation is directed towards that end.

Section 4 is a section which deals with the protection of the individual. It is framed with the object of assisting any inhabitant of this Colony who wishes to observe the law. That is to say if he refuses to take part in any strike which is declared illegal he shall not be subject to fine or otherwise deprived of any right or benefit to which he might be entitled. I would describe this section as giving the right to the individual to carry on his avocations according to his own wishes.

Section 5 is the section which deals with intimidation. This section does not in any way effect what is known as peaceful picketing. That is preserved, but it states very clearly and emphatically what will not be allowed. This again, Your Excellency, is declaratory of the law as it exists to-day, but it is extremely useful to have the declaration placed on the Statute book so that all may know. I regard this section as the acknowledgment of the right of the individual to exercise his own discretion.

Section 6 deals with breaches of contract. This is specially framed to stop what are known as lightning strikes in essential services. I may well describe this section as the section for the protection of the public.

Section 7 gives to this Colony the right to regulate its own affairs without interference from without. I would describe this section in a few words as embodying and assisting the preservation of the independence of this Colony.

Section 8 is the section which prohibits the use of trade union funds for political purposes outside the Colony. It is, if I may say so, a section based upon the necessity of maintaining our neutrality. Our inhabitants should not unduly interfere with politics outside the Colony and this section is a contribution to the maintenance of neutrality in political affairs which at this particular juncture is so essential.

Section 11 provides a safeguard against frivolous prosecutions. It acts as a guarantee in this Colony that the law will be properly administered. It is essential that we should have a section of this nature because it assures that legal strikes and legal lock-outs will not be interfered with. This section provides that there shall be no prosecutions without good cause.

In conclusion, I would point out that this ordinance places no restriction whatever on genuine trade disputes nor upon the common law rights of individuals. It merely provides that lawful objects shall be carried out by lawful means and for that reason I have great pleasure in supporting it. (Applause.) The Bill was then read a second time.

Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The various amendments which had already been outlined by the Attorney-General were approved and incorporated in the Bill.

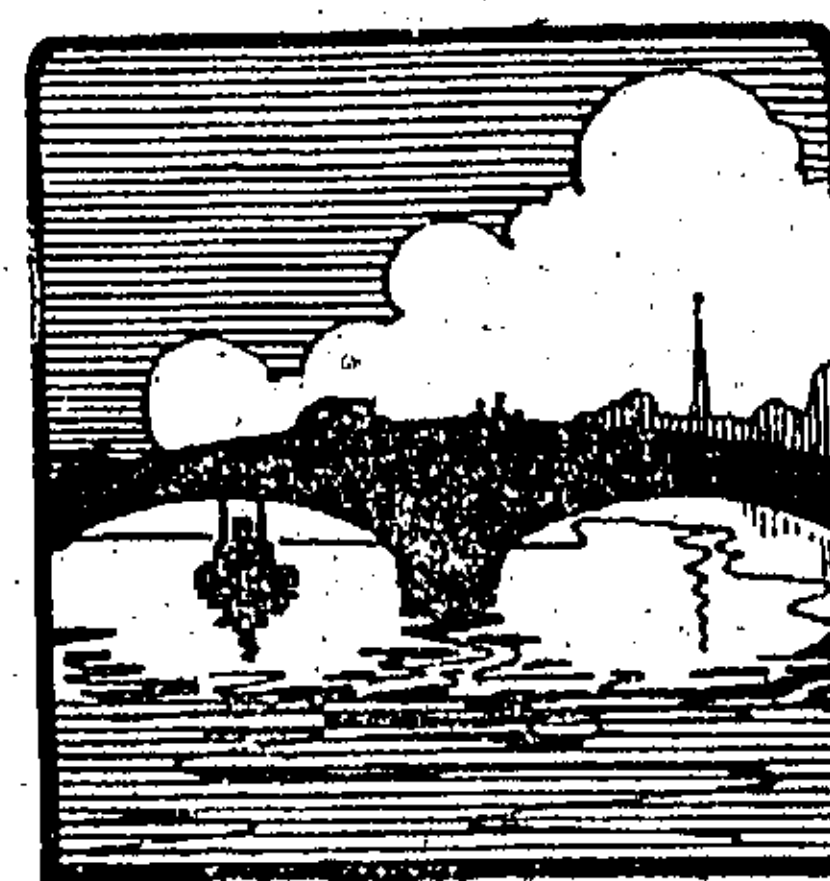
Upon Council resuming, the Attorney-General moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Council adjourned *sine die*. H.E. The Governor, presided at the meeting and others present were: Hon. Col. B. N. Sergison-Brooke, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.), the Attorney-General (Hon. Sir J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.), the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E.), Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman (Acting Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, Hon. Dr. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Dr. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, and Hon. Mr. W. Hamilton (Deputy Clerk of Council).

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THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

A BRIGADE OF TROOPS IS BEING
RECALLED FROM SHANGHAI PRE-
SUMABLY THE AUTHORITIES AT
HOME CONSIDER THAT THE SITU-
ATION IN CHINA IS SHOWING SOME
SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT.

That opinion is not shared by foreigners resident in China. There is a steadily growing belief that the campaign against the Communists, started by the Nationalists, has been little more than "make-believe"—a campaign on paper only designed simply to influence public opinion.

Anti-foreign propaganda still continues and there seems little doubt that the Nationalists in Shanghai are plotting at this moment to undermine the authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Peace is not yet in sight and it is important that the people at Home should be kept informed of the continual changes and developments in the position.

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1A, CHATER ROAD

CONTROL OF CANTON.

MAN ON THE SPOT OR CHIANG KAI SHEK.

FURTHER RUMOURS OF CONFLICT.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL TAXES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

It is feared that the long rumoured conflict between General Li Tsai Hsin, who has actual command over Canton affairs, and General Chiang Kai Shek, whose nominal authority extends to Canton, may soon come to a head. Employees of a section of the Kwangtung Arsenal supporting General Chiang are now said to be plotting against Mr. Samuel Wong, a section chief recently nominated by General Li.

General Chu Pei Tseh, a Yunnanese mercenary employed by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the fight against General Chan Kwing Ming, although he has been recently supporting M. Borodin, is still claimed as an adherent of Chiang Kai Shek. With both "Reds" and "Anti-Reds" regarding him as a comrade, it is being suggested in Canton circles that Kwangtung should guard against his return to the Province by way of Kiating.

The Press censors in Canton have extended their jurisdiction to all printing shops, and from now on no publication may be issued without the approval of the Kuomintang Propaganda Bureau working through its censors and inspectors.

The Canton Authorities have been informed by Nanking that the following taxes should be classified as national revenue: Salt, Customs, Native Customs, Special Wine, Tobacco and Cigarette Taxes, Oil Tax, *Likin*, Mining Tax and Stamp Tax. Local revenue was to include Agricultural Land Tax, Property Tax, Grain, Pawnshop, Shipping and other miscellaneous taxes. The Nanking faction are now proposing an income tax, an inheritance tax, a note issue tax and others.

The Ministry of Finance in Nanking has informed Canton that beginning from August 1st, *likin* is to be abolished. A duty of 12 1/2 per cent. however will be charged on imports in place of *likin*, except in the case of goods classified as luxuries upon which a duty of 30 per cent. will be collected.

Shipping is becoming steadily more difficult in Canton waters. Pirates demand "pass money" from all trading junks on the principal rivers. The Kuomintang patrols collect "protection fees" for services which they are supposed to render. Between the two a vessel engaged in the inland trade has to pay considerable sums to secure immunity from molestation. Now the seamen are demanding to be insured against the risks they run and are insisting upon fixing the time that a vessel shall leave port in order to minimise the risk of piracy during night hours.

During the last two days the Police have stopped the tarring and colouring of the faces, and the damaging of the clothes of Chinese passengers on board British Canton-Hong Kong river steamers arriving at Canton.

Nearly three quarters of the \$3,500,000 needed to pay off the unemployed Chinese workers connected with the strike against the British has been raised by the merchants, and it is expected that early in August, each of the said strikers will be each given \$100 bonus and as a body they will at last be disbanded.

STEAMBOATS BOYCOTT.

PICKETS STILL ACTIVE.

HOPES OF AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There has been no change in the Canton boycott of the British steamers, although passengers arriving by these steamers yesterday expressed hopes of a settlement being arrived at soon.

(Continued on next column.)

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

COAL HELD UP AT CANTON.

SWATOW COMING IN?

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The boycott of Japanese goods is beginning to assume a serious aspect in Canton, and several shiploads of Japanese coal arriving after July 1st have been held up, including 500 tons for the Kwangtung Electricity Supply Company.

In response to popular demand, the merchants in Canton dealing in "sea food" from Japanese sources have decided to suspend import business as far as that commodity is concerned.

Wuchow is joining Canton in the boycott, adding that the boycott against British goods will not be relaxed.

Japanese steamers arriving at Hong Kong from Swatow are still carrying Japanese goods from that port, thus indicating that the Chinese at Swatow are not yet boycotting Japanese goods as from July 1st as decided. It is understood that the boycott started yesterday.

A CHOPPED FINGER.

FIGHT IN CONTRACTOR'S MATCHED.

Failure to understand each other dialect led to a fight between a Punti cook and a Hakka. The case came before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when the Punti cook, who is employed at a contractor's matched in Bowen Road, was charged with cutting and wounding a Hakka, also employed at the matched. It appeared from the evidence that the Hakka applied to the cook for some oil, which the cook refused to give him. Words followed, which led to the cook snatching a chopper with which he cut the Hakka's hand, severing a finger. The Hakka, it was stated in court, had refused to go to hospital, and had now returned to the country. Defendant said the complainant started pulling the cook-house utensils about, and he did not know what the complainant wanted as he spoke Hakka.

Remarking that he ought not to have used a chopper his Worship imposed a fine of \$10 or 14 days, and also ordered defendant to pay \$5 compensation to complainant, or undergo another seven days' imprisonment.

RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BULLETIN.

West River at Shuihung: July 4th, 14ft. 5ins.; July 6th, rising; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 0in.

North River at Tsingyuen: July 4th, 11ft. 4ins.; July 6th, stationary; highest level on record 25ft. 7ins.; lowest 0in.

North River at Samshui: July 5th, 9ft. 3ins.; July 6th, 10ft. 6ins.; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 5ft.

East River at Sheklung: July 5th, 8ft. 5ins.; July 6th, 8ft. 1in.; highest 15ft. 2ins.; lowest 3ft.

The opinion expressed was that "the whole thing is fizzling out," as the waterfront at Canton is much quieter in connection with boycott activities, and although pickets are continuing their boycott measures to some extent, they do not appear to be so anxious to interfere with Chinese passengers as before. While Chinese passengers are still being prevented from embarking on British steamers for Hong Kong, a few more are managing to slip through, although the numbers are still very low.

The *Lungshan* arrived here yesterday afternoon with about 35 Chinese, in addition to saloon European passengers. The majority of the Chinese were the usual fish and vegetable coolies that come down on the steamers, but the number of Chinese passengers was slightly above the number that has prevailed daily for the past few weeks.

Other Companies' steamers are still arriving with full bookings. Last night the *Taishan* came down from Canton, but her Chinese passengers had dropped back to the usual "one or two." The steamer brought about 40 passengers, all told, of whom about half were Europeans. Of the remainder, only two were Chinese passengers, the other Chinese being cargo and fish coolies. The *Taishan* brought a very good general cargo in addition to vegetables and fruit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TOMMY'S SMOOKES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Through the medium of your paper may I express the opinions of quite a number of Tommies who have read and discussed the various remarks passed concerning "Tommy's Smokes."

In the first place let us compare the main items which concern the soldier in these two institutes (N.A.A.F.I. and Y.M.C.A.). A cup of tea in both institutes is 5 cents but we think the majority of soldiers will agree that the Y.M.C.A.'s sell the best cup of tea. Now the cakes. Admitted, the Y.M.C.A. charges 5 cents to N.A.A.F.I.'s, 4 cents but the difference in quality and quantity justifies this as the difference between the two is beyond comparison. The Y.M.C.A. easily wins that point. And once more the Y.M.C.A. scores a point as they charge a cent less for their lemonades and they are served where as the N.A.A.F.I.'s are not.

Now! As regards the "Smokes" we think "British Boy" and "Unsatisfied" are rather unfair in their judgment against the Y.M.C.A. Evidently they forget (or perhaps were not out here then) when the Y.M.C.A.'s were only in their infancy and N.A.A.F.I. had the monopoly of the troops' trade how N.A.A.F.I. charged. They also charged high prices for cigarettes and it was only when the Y.M.C.A.'s got going that they dropped their prices. Therefore, we can't help but admit the N.A.A.F.I. is as much to blame as the Y.M.C.A. in that respect.

[Note:—In fairness to the N.A.A.F.I. it should be pointed out that our correspondent is in error in making this comparison. The N.A.A.F.I. have only very recently established branches in Hong Kong.—Ed. H.K.D.P.]

Still going a bit further into the subject let us compare the comforts, etc., of the two institutes. The majority of people think that, so long as the Tommy can get a "tea and a cake" he is satisfied. But there they are making a big mistake. He wants comfort equally as much, and that is where the real benefits of the Y.M.C.A. over the N.A.A.F.I. score. In the Y.M.C.A. one finds comforts such as arm-chairs and dining tables, a good crockery service, various games, reading and writing materials free of charge, an excellent library in each Y.M.C.A., and above all, civility, respect, and help in all matters from the various members who have freely given their help.

All these various comforts have to be paid for. Naturally, to pay for these comforts a certain amount of profit has to be made or otherwise the Y.M.C.A.'s would soon have to close down owing to the shortness of funds.

And now we'll take the liberty of asking "British Boy" and "Unsatisfied" where the Y.M.C.A. can keep on getting the money (without making profits) to supply these comforts as their funds are not unlimited.

In conclusion, we think the majority of Tommies out here owe big thanks to the Y.M.C.A. Hats off to the Y.M.C.A. and its willing helpers.

FAIR PLAY.

MUSIC AT THE STAR THEATRE.

WHY SHOULD IT NOT BE UP TO THE LEVEL OF THE QUEEN'S?

AN OFFER BY THE MANAGEMENT.

A correspondent signing himself "Music Lover" wrote to ask why the Star Theatre, Kowloon, should not make an attempt to bring its musical programme up to the level of those arranged for the Queen's Theatre. He thought the management might possibly argue that musicians were hard to obtain, but he continued, although this might have been the case a few years ago, in his opinion, it was not the case now. He suggested that with the many Regimental Bands in the Colony it would not be either difficult or expensive to make up a good orchestra.

The question was submitted to the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., and we were informed that the management would be very pleased to receive applications from musicians who are willing to play at the Star Theatre. Any combination offering must include at least one violinist and a cellist.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

DEFENCE OPENS IN CASTLE PEAK CASE.

ACCUSED'S STRANGE "ILLUSION"

The case for the Crown in which a Chinese is accused of murdering his wife at Castle Peak on April 7th was brought to a conclusion yesterday at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, is for the prosecution, and Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask appears for the defence.

Evidence was taken from two Chinese women and also from Police witnesses.

A Chinese woman residing at Castle Peak, said she knew defendant by sight and she had also known the deceased, her place of work being close to the defendant's house. Last year, in July, witness heard a quarrel between defendant and his wife. There was another woman present whom witness thought was the defendant's concubine. She saw the defendant slap the deceased's face.

This evidence was partly corroborated by another Chinese woman, who was with the first witness at the time in question.

Lai Nam Sang, an interpreter to the Detective's Office, said that on May 24th, he formally explained the charge of murder to the defendant at the Central Police Station.

In reply defendant made a statement to the effect that on the morning in question he was out gathering fire cones with his children, the *mai tai* and five other neighbours. When he returned home, he found his wife had disappeared. It was not until about fifty days later that the accusation was made against him by deceased's brother. He emphatically denied the charge and requested that his children and concubine be present in Court during his trial.

Det. Sub-Ins. Lane said that as a result of a report made by deceased's brother, he and a number of Chinese detectives visited a house in Chang Sha Wan. No arrest was made that night, but the following morning defendant was apprehended. The Police went to Castle Peak on May 20th, and started to dig the neighbourhood. A reward was also offered for the discovery of the body.

The Defence Outlined.

Opening the defence, Mr. Leask said that he would first submit to the Court that there was not sufficient evidence against defendant to warrant him being committed. Reviewing the evidence of the prosecution, counsel contended that the Crown had not made out a case. "On the evidence before your Worship, the actual fact of murder has not been proved. Three theories have been advanced—suicide by hanging, homicide by hanging, or, according to Dr. Dovey, the woman could have died of a natural cause. There was nothing to prove that the defendant had caused her death," said Mr. Leask.

Death from natural causes might be ruled out. Mr. Leask agreed that the woman had died a violent death, but the Crown had failed to prove that the main evidence was the story of the *mai tai*, said Mr. Leask, but that did not bring the guilt home to the defendant. The primary thing the prosecution had to do was to prove homicide and that had not been done. "The whole case rests on this, either it was suicide or a murder and there is a possibility that it was a case of suicide, therefore, under such circumstances, the defendant should be given the benefit of the doubt."

The defence admitted that the actions of the defendant after the death of the woman were like those of a guilty man, but they actually explained. The defendant actually found the woman dead, and he had buried her the same night. The defence also admitted that the man had gone about telling everyone that his wife had run away. The reason the defendant did not notify the Police was because he was scared and had got the idea into his head that it was a crime, punished by ten years' imprisonment, if one's wife committed suicide.

Mr. Whyte Smith pointed out the groove made by the rope around the woman's neck was not consistent with suicide by hanging.

Mr. Lindsell replied that the marks were nothing, and according to medical evidence the rope might have been tied around the neck after death.

Mr. Whyte Smith then said that the defendant had to explain how a rope and other paraphernalia could have been rigged up in so short a time by the deceased; that is, between the time that the defendant went out gathering fire cones and the time he was driven back home by the rain.

At this stage the case was adjourned till this morning at 10.20 for the defence to conclude.

MOTORISTS AND POLICE INSPECTOR.

A "SCRAP" AT REPULSE BAY.

CHARGES OF SPEEDING AND RESISTING ARREST.

Two Chinese, one of whom was the driver of a private car, were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday at the Central Magistracy. One of the two men was Chang Hin Shun, residing at No. 10, Fung Fei Terrace, and the charges against him were: (1), passing a moving vehicle in a controlled area; (2), failing to produce his driver's licence; (3), resisting Inspector Grant in the execution of his duty; and (4), reckless driving. The other defendant, Li Shiu Pui, residing at No. 64, Robinson Road, was charged with obstructing the Inspector in the execution of his duty.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared for both defendants, and the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, G.S.P., watched the case for the police.

Inspector Grant said that he was driving his motor car in a controlled area at Aberdeen when the first defendant's car passed him at a speed of about 25 m.p.h. After travelling a short distance and still in the controlled area, defendant accelerated his speed to 40 m.p.h. Witness followed the defendant and throughout the chase the defendant kept looking back at the Inspector and smiled at him, treating the matter as a joke. The defendant's car eventually pulled up at Repulse Bay, when the witness went up to him and asked for his licence. The defendant refused to produce it saying that the Inspector had no authority and he called the Inspector a fool.

Inspector Grant then told the defendant that he was under arrest and asked him to accompany him to the Station. This the defendant refused to do and the Inspector had to pull him out of his car. While in the act of getting the defendant out of his car, the second defendant interfered. When cautioned by the witness that he had no business to prevent a policeman from doing his duty, the second defendant was alleged to have told the Inspector to go to H— and also called him a pig.

Both the defendants were eventually taken to the Police Station and later the licence was brought into the Station by a friend of the defendant.

In reply to Mr. Brutton, witness denied that when the defendant stopped his car, he was annoyed and walked up to it and said "You think you are very smart in passing me." He denied that the first defendant said his licence was at home.

Mr. Brutton put it to witness that he did not explain what offence had been committed, and that he struck both the defendants on the jaw, and attempted to strike the second defendant a second time. This was denied.

Witness denied that he sat on the steering wheel with his legs on each side of the driver so that he could not move. He admitted that he kept hold of the driver all the time, and said he had one foot on the footboard and the other on a cushion inside the car.

Repeating to further questions, witness said some people in bathing costumes, including three Chinese doctors, came on the scene, and two of the latter offered to go surety for the defendant, but witness refused. Witness continued that what offences had been committed, but he denied that that was the first time he had said anything about it. The case was adjourned.

ARMS HAUL FROM SAMPAN.

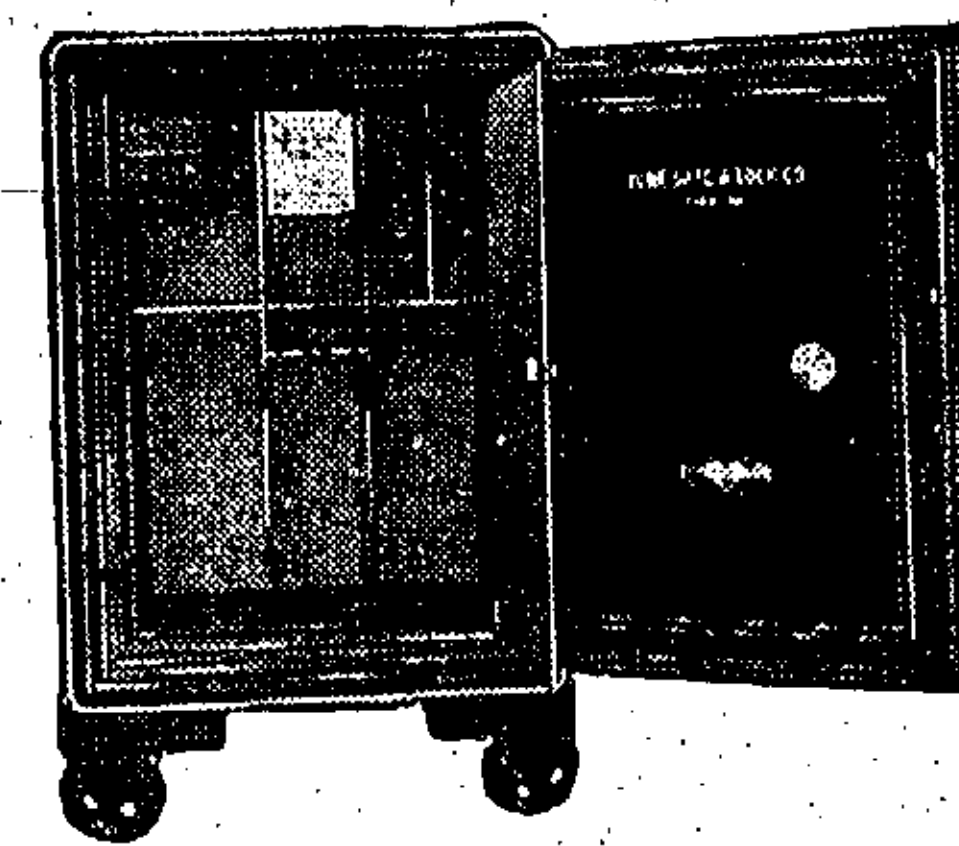
CHINESE DETECTIVE'S SMART WORK.

Following the haul made by a Chinese detective, who seized 24 revolvers and 300 rounds of ammunition on board a sampan near the No. 5 railway bridge in Kowloon on Tuesday, two members of the crew, a man and a woman, were charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. Lep d'Almeida defended, and the case was adjourned until next Wednesday.



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Lodge's Complete Motor Cyclist	...	\$1.90
Brown's Complete Motor-Cyclist	...	\$1.90
Davis's Practical Amateur Photography	...	\$5.25
Bayley's Complete Photographer	...	\$11.25
Brooke's Horse-Sense and Horsemanship of To-day	...	\$11.25
Mitchell's Essentials of Golf	...	\$5.65
Oliver's Motor Car and Coach Painting	...	\$3.75
The Concrete Year Book 1927	...	\$1.90
The Medical Annual 1927	...	\$15.00

The Bookshop, KELLY & WALSH, LTD. Chater Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

No. 1 of 1927

COMPANIES WINDING UP.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1911-1925
AND
IN THE MATTER OF DAVIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the Winding up of the above named Company by the Supreme Court of Hong Kong was presented to the said Court by TONG SHIU LUN, of No. 180, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court, sitting at 10.30 A.M. on the 27th day of JULY, 1927, and any Creditor or Contributor of the said Company desirous of supporting or opposing the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the Time of Hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor of Contributor of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated Charge for the same.

HASTINGS, DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE:—A Person who intends to appear on the Hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by Post to the above named Notice in Writing of his Intention to do so. The Notice must state the Name and Address of the Person, or if a Firm, the Name and Address of the Firm, and must be signed by the Person or Firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if post, must be sent by Post in sufficient time to reach the above named Not Later than 6 o'clock in the Afternoon of the 26th day of JULY, 1927. [5104]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 25th JULY, 1927, at 11.00 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th JULY to 27th AUGUST, 1927. Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2595, dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913 for 5 Shares numbered 14623/14627, inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2596, dated Hong Kong 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 62432 and 33736/33739 inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KON, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 28th JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. 5/NS 2595 and 5/NS 2596 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hong Kong, 25th June, 1927. [5085]

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WANTED.—A Second Hand MOTOR CYCLE (B.S.A. 2 1/2 h.p.). Price the Most \$150. Apply to The SECRETARY (Mr. KAN YOUNG) of 189, DES VŒUX ROAD WEST. [5092]

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The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, July 8th, 1927.

THE NATIONALISTS AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

Those who have been looking forward to an era of peace as soon as the Nationalists had completed their self-appointed task of ridding the country of communist agitators and plotters will be surprised and disappointed by the farewell message which Dr. C. C. Wu, the Nanking Foreign Minister, is reported to have given to the Soviet Consul-General, M. LINDE, on his departure for Russia.

There is a strong opinion among the Chinese that the Nationalist attack upon the so-called "Reds" has been a carefully and an elaborately staged farce for the benefit of foreign nations, and the belief is still widely held that sooner or later the politicians and militarists of Nanking will join again with the Hankow group. Support is certainly given to this opinion by Dr. Wu's message.

After pointing out that the Nationalist Government had been forced to suppress the communists because they were hindering the progress and threatening the very existence of the Nationalist Revolution, Dr. Wu remarked that there was always a possibility of a Sino-Soviet entente because it was realised that Soviet Russia and China were in a similar position among the family of nations as

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HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

both were suffering from the oppression of imperialism. He declared that the anti-communist movement was not aimed against Soviet Russia and that the Nationalist Government was more than willing to resume the traditional friendly relationship with that country.

We are not concerned to examine this statement very closely for the purpose of showing up its many absurdities, although it would be interesting to know how Soviet Russia is oppressed by imperialism and why it should be necessary to expel Russian agents from China if China and Russia are such close friends and have the same objects in view. The statement itself is sufficient to damn the Nationalists for all time as a double-dealing set of opportunists with whom it is useless to expect a fair deal, and our wonder is why it should have been made at this particular juncture. Does Dr. Wu imagine that the European Powers have been drugged sufficiently by the paper campaign against communism and that it is high time to make further overtures to Russia, lest Russia should take that campaign too seriously and stop the supplies of money, arms and ammunition which may prove essential to further Nationalist progress. What becomes now of all the loud cries for Boropin's dismissal and of the "cleaning up" process of which so much has been heard. It has to be recognised that if the Nationalists work in conjunction with Soviet Russia they will never arrive at a friendly understanding with other foreign powers. The anti-foreign propaganda, in some form or another, is bound to continue.

REVOLUTION ON THE GREEN.

Mr. Jones took his golf clubs and a friend out of Canton City to the Tungshan Links. It is good if you live in the congested area of Shamshing to gaze out now and again across an open space and to swing a club.

At the first tee Mr. Jones prepared to drive, when he saw, to his amazement, a group of people squatting on the green.

"What the devil are they doing?" he said to his companion. Then he let forth a mighty "Fore."

One figure detached itself from the group and came running towards him. It proved to be a young Chinese, probably a student, with horn-rimmed spectacles. He was out of breath.

"What on earth are you doing?" said Mr. Jones. "Why don't you all get off the green?"

"You must not hit. You must not hit," panted the gasping one.

"Why not?"

"We are having 'chow' on the ground."

"But you can't have 'chow' here. These are our links. We have paid for them."

"No—no—we are having revolution in China. We can do what we like."

"But," protested Mr. Jones, "this is not fair. We are free to use the links if we pay for them. You must go and have your revolution somewhere else. I have many good friends among the Chinese, and they would not behave like this."

"Good friends. Ah yes," interrupted the young student scornfully, "running dogs of the Imperialists."

"Don't be foolish," said Mr. Jones. "I know General—very well indeed. If you don't clear away yourselves and your 'chow' at once I'll report you to him."

"O—oh," the revolutionary's attitude changed. "O—oh, you know General—"

"Very well indeed I tell you. Now clear out—at once," and Mr. Jones repeated his words forcibly, in Cantonese.

Like mist upon the mountains the student melted away. In a few minutes the "chow" and the "chow-eaters" had vanished into the distance.

"Isn't that typical?" said Mr. Jones as, after a good drive each, he and his friend strode over to the green. "We are having revolution in China. We can do what we like."

"Heaven help China," said his friend.

TIMOTHY CUMSHAW.

BRITISH AND CHINESE.

"The Chinese would be delighted to see the British back again," said Lieut. Colonel P. T. EHERRON, late Consul-General in Chinese Turkestan, at a Soroptimist Club luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant, London. "Bribery," he continued, "entered into the question of the present trouble to a large extent. The soldiers and their generals were only fighting for two things—power and loot. The Chinese felt no great antipathy to the British. The British, like the Chinese, were a nation of shopkeepers, and we had always given them our trade on good, honest terms."

Sir HARRY PARKETT, for 37 years counsellor at the British Embassy in Japan, who is retiring owing to ill health, says that the situation in China will take many years to clear up—or rather to buy up, as generals only remain faithful until higher bribes are offered.

Lord Dewar's rôle as an epigrammatist had full sway at the jubilee dinner of the Distillers' Company among his efforts being the following:—"The real puzzle to-day is China. Never was it more necessary to handle China with care." "The under-dog in China at the present time appears to be the Pekingese." "People who produce most of the trouble produce little else."

Coolies are still clearing the debris of last Saturday's landslide from the new road to Repulse Bay. The road is still closed to traffic.

Among the passengers booked for Hong Kong on the P. & O. s.s. *Madra*, which leaves London for China on August 12th, are Dr. and Mrs. Shellshear.

Arriving by the *Nashgar* from Europe were Surg.-Com. Heffernan, Surg. Lieut. J. Patrick, Eng. Lieut. H. Lang, Com. H. D. Byron and Lieut. Com. C. V. Marsden.

Coming ashore from the Hung-hom ferry boat on Wednesday afternoon, a Chinese woman tripped over a rope dangling over the side of the launch. She was taken to hospital.

A paragraph appearing in a Home paper states: A very severe earthquake, probably in Eastern China, was registered on the seismograph at Kew Observatory. The disturbance lasted about four hours.

A Chinese living at No. 126, Wanchai Road was on Wednesday bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. Morita, of No. 218, Queen's Road East. He went to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. The dog has been sent to Kennedy Town for observation.

News has reached the Colony that Mr. R. C. Lee, the son of Mr. Lee Hysan, has passed his final examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree, at Pembroke College, Oxford. Mr. Lee is shortly returning to Hong Kong and is expected here at the end of August.

Mr. L. S. Amery, Dominions Secretary, leaves in the third week of July for his Empire tour of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and on his return to England next January he will have travelled between 25,000 and 30,000 miles.

According to a report made to the police by the master of a fish drying hulk at Shaikwan, four men, one armed with a revolver, and the other three with daggers, boarded the junk on Wednesday afternoon. They bound and gagged the crew and looted the boat of money and jewellery valued at \$120.

A detachment of Marines numbering about a hundred went for a route march through the Eastern part of the city to Happy Valley yesterday morning, headed by the *Hermes* band. A detachment of the K.O.S.B. marched through the Western district headed by the bagpipes.

A burglar or burglars entered a shoemaker's shop in Wellington Street early yesterday morning by lifting the door off its hinges. A showcase was broken open and several pairs of shoes, and also took an electric fan, worth altogether \$65, were stolen. The loss was not discovered until the shop was opened by the proprietor.

Lance-Sergeant Pennell was out shooting dogs at Chung Sha Wan on Wednesday when he accidentally wounded two Chinese women who were working in a field at the time. One woman received a wound in the left side of the neck and the other in the left foot. Their injuries, which were not serious, were dressed at the Government Civil Hospital.

Three Chinese, one of whom was a woman, were in the water for about two hours on Wednesday, according to a vernacular press report. It appears that the trio set out from the South China Athletic Club's bathing matshed in an attempt to swim over to Kowloon Dock, and when half way across, the current proved too strong for them and all they could do was to keep afloat until rescued by a fishing craft.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon by members of the Chinese Press Association, arrangements to receive a Press Delegation from Canton this Saturday, were discussed and it was decided to hold a banquet at the Tu Yuen restaurant. It will be remembered that some time ago a party of Hong Kong pressmen paid a visit to Canton in connection with the inauguration of the Canton-Kowloon Railway express service. This is in the nature of a return visit.

The death occurred at his residence, No. 32, Nathan Road (Rose Terrace), Kowloon, on Wednesday, of Mr. Eduardo Jose da Silva Loureiro. Mr. Loureiro was a well-known Portuguese resident, and formerly was employed at the Hong Kong Hotel. He was over 60 years of age, and leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. The funeral took place last evening at Happy Valley Cemetery many relatives and friends being present. A large number of floral tributes were sent. Mr. Loureiro had a large circle of friends, here and at Macao, Manila, Shanghai, Timor, Mozambique and Lisbon.

THE C.N.C. STRIKE.

NO CHANGE IN POSITION.

NEGOTIATIONS AT SHANGHAI?

So far there has been no development with regard to the China Navigation Company officers' strike, except that the officers have been withdrawn from ships and have been replaced by members of the shore staff of the Company.

With the arrival of the *Kiangsu* on Wednesday the whole of the C.N. fleet has stopped running. All ships that were at sea at midnight on June 29th have now reached port, and vessels are held up at Singapore, Bangkok, and other places.

Those held up South of Hong Kong are awaiting instructions from here.

Ships tied up North of this port, Amoy, Swatow, Tientsin, etc., are awaiting instructions from Shanghai.

It is stated that negotiations are proceeding at Shanghai and a meeting of the Marine Engineers' Guild was held here yesterday but the proceedings were private.

ARMED ROBBERY.

KOWLOON CITY GROCERY SHOP VISITED.

RAID ON THE TILL.

About eight o'clock last evening, three Chinese, two armed with revolvers and one with a knife, decided to pay a visit to a grocery shop at No. 125, Main Street, Kowloon City.

Arriving at this address they quickly informed the accountant and his half-dozen *foks* that they did not wish to purchase either sugar or any other commodity which the store had to offer. No, the visitors held their victims up in a most audacious manner, and then calmly walked away with the "takings," amounting to \$182.

There had been no arrests made up to a late hour last night.

SAMPAH CAPSIZES.

OCCUPANTS RESCUED BY POLICE LAUNCH.

Yesterday morning, while tacking off near Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, a sampah was capsized by a sudden wind squall and its two occupants, a man and a woman, were thrown into the water.

Fortunately, a Water Police launch was on Harbour patrol duty in the vicinity, and both the sampah people were rescued, little the worse for their immersion.

The sampah was sighted and towed into Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter.

The late Mr. George Deacon Counts, of Avenue Haig, Shanghai, who died on December 24th, aged 54, left property in Great Britain of the value of £41,441, with net personally £41,173.

A marriage has been arranged between Captain Philip Jermy Gwyn, 14th Punjab Regiment, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Sir John Tilley, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, and Lady Tilley, of Felsham House, Suffolk.

The annual sports gathering of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was announced to take place at the Bank's ground at New Beckenham on Saturday, June 11th. Mrs. B. E. N. Padfield was expected to distribute the prizes.

Following an appeal from Sir Arthur K. Yapp for a grant in aid of the Y.M.C.A. work with British troops in China, the City Corporation has voted a sum of £500 for the provision of a hut, to be identified by name with the Corporation of London.

A girl pillion rider on a cycle driven by Mr. Li-Lin Shing was slightly injured when the motor cycle and a car driven by Mr. D. E. Warren came into collision at the junction of Mody and Nathan Roads on Wednesday evening. The two vehicles were damaged, but not extensively, and the girl's injuries were not serious enough for her to be taken to hospital.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place shortly, of Mr. J. L. Dodds, First Secretary at the British Legation, Stockholm, and Etelka Bell, of 62, Avenue de Tokyo, Paris, widow of Edward Bell, of New York, late American *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking, and daughter of Brig.-Gen. H. Conyers Surtees, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., High Sheriff of County Durham, and Mrs. Surtees.

ANOTHER POLICE OFFICER LEAVING.

FAREWELL GIFTS TO SUB-INSPECTOR PERKIN.

TRIBUTES PAID TO HIS SERVICE.

After being connected with the Water Police for 17 years, Sub-Inspector J. Perkin, who has been in charge of No. 2 Launch is retiring, and leaves for Home tomorrow.

In connection with his departure a very interesting ceremony took place at the Police Canteen, at Police Headquarters, yesterday morning, when Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E. (Deputy-Superintendent of Police), presented Sub-Inspector Perkin with farewell gifts which had been subscribed for by his colleagues in the Force.

The presentation was made in the presence of many police officers, who included Mr. T. H. King (Director of Criminal Intelligence), Chief Inspector W. Kent and Inspector C. F. Aris.

The parting gifts comprised a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold cuff-links, and a leather wallet. On the back of the watch was inscribed: "Presented to Sub-Inspector J. Perkin by his comrades of the Hong Kong Police Force on the occasion of his retirement on 9th July 1927."

In making the presentation, Mr. Wodehouse said that the Captain-Superintendent of Police (the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) would have liked to be present, but he had another engagement.

Continuing, Mr. Wodehouse said that Sub-Inspector Perkin joined the Police Force from the Navy on September 5th, 1910. He was promoted Lance Sergeant on January 1st, 1915, Crown Sergeant on April 17th, 1920, and Sub-Inspector on January 8th, 1922.

Mr. Wodehouse thought he was right in saying that Sub-Inspector Perkin had spent all the period of his service with the Water Police. Mr. Perkin was very fortunate to have been the officer in charge of a Police cruising launch on the only occasion when they were successful in catching pirates in the act, although the Police had been trying to do so for many years. He was, referring to the *Saukung* piracy in September of 1926 when Sub-Inspector Perkin arrived with the launch just in time to prevent the piracy, and it was due to his action that all the pirates were arrested. For this conspicuous service Sub-Inspector Perkin was commended by His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi.

Mr. Perkin was also commended by the C.S.P. in 1918 for the part he took in the affair in Tai-O when Sergt. Glendinning was murdered by an Indian constable who afterwards committed suicide. (On this occasion the Police Station caught fire, and the lives of Mrs. Glendinning and her baby were endangered.)

Referring to this, Mr. Wodehouse said that that was the first time he was acting as C.S.P. and he was in the rescue launch which went out to Tai-O at the time. He would never forget the blazing station against the skyline, and they did not know what to expect when they landed. Then they were greatly relieved to find that Sub-Inspector Perkin had gallantly rescued Mrs. Glendinning and her baby.

On handing over the presents, Mr. Wodehouse said he hoped the wallet would be large enough to hold all the notes which Mr. Perkin would receive from his pension. (Heard, heard.)

Mr. Perkin said: "I thank you very much."

The retiring officer's health was then drunk, after which the gathering sang "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow." The function ended by all giving Mr. Perkin three hearty cheers.

PENANG OFFICIAL RETIRES.

PENANG, June 29th.
The President of the Municipal Commission stated that he regretted the retirement of Mr. L. A. C. Biggs as secretary after 30 years' service.

Mr. Biggs first joined the Municipality in 1897, as assistant secretary, receiving the full appointment as secretary in 1906.

The Commissioners recorded their keen appreciation of his service.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 4.00 p.m., stated:

Pressure is highest to the East of the Bonins and low over China generally.

LOCAL FORECAST:—S.W. winds, moderate to fresh, equally fair to showery.

DEFECTIONISTS CALL UPON TSINGTAO'S DEFENDER.

"JOIN KUOMINTANG OR SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY."

TURNCOAT GENERALS ISSUE A CIRCULAR TELEGRAM.

MR. CHU CHAO HSIN'S NEW ROLE.

SOUTHERNERS STILL ADVANCING IN SHANTUNG.

According to the vernacular Press the Japanese authorities are purposely making sensational reports regarding hostilities in Shantung, so as to justify their Government landing troops. There has been no "heavy firing," the native newspapers say, on alleged "American reports."

The two latest defecting Northern Generals have issued a circular telegram with a view to justifying their action. They also called upon the general defending Tsingtao to join the Kuomintang or to surrender unconditionally. The defecting pair have declared strict martial law over the territory under their jurisdiction, and everywhere about them there is evidence that the Kuomintang are in the ascendant.

Feng Yu Hsiang's troops, though they have advanced into Hupeh, have not yet encountered any of the "Red" troops.

FOREIGN TROOPS FOR TSINGTAO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 8th. While there is no confirmation here of the Japanese that 500 American marines have landed at Tsingtao, a telegram from Tokyo states that according to despatches received at the Japanese Foreign Office, a conference of the British, Japanese, German, and American Consuls at Tsingtao yesterday night agreed that America land 1,000 blue jackets while Britain send a contingent from Shanghai.

(Wah Te Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 7th. According to American reports, the situation along the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway is not so critical as reported by Japanese sources. Heavy firing has not occurred in the area between Tsingtao and Kiumi or vicinity. It seems that the Japanese authorities are purposely making sensational reports about the Shantung situation as an excuse for the Japanese Government to send additional troops there.

According to a report from Hankow, Feng Yu Hsiang's main forces have advanced to Suokan, situated to the north of Hupeh on the Kian-Han Railway. So far, no real fighting has taken place between Feng's troops and those of the Hankow regime.

The Southerners belonging to the Kuomintang 17th Army Corps have arrived at Kiumi, where they will join the troops who were formerly under Sun Chuen Feng's direction and have recently turned to the Kuomintang side, to launch a general attack on Tsinan.

Shortly after their desertion from the "Northern ring," Generals Chen Yi Sin and Lu Tan Hsin issued a circular telegram at Kiaochow, the contents of which are summed up as follows:

"By order of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, we, Chen Yi Sin and Lu Tan Hsin, shall accept the appointments as Commanders of the Kuomintang Revolutionary 39th and 40th Army Corps, respectively, in North-Eastern China on the 2nd inst. Since the dawn of the Chinese Republic, large numbers of militarists and their parasites have devastated the breadth and length of the whole nation, especially the Shantung troops, under General Chang Tsung Chang, who has set up his own sphere of influence in Shantung with his notorious despotism. Facing such a situation, we are compelled to lead our armed comrades under the Kuomintang standard and in accordance with the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen's revolutionary policy, to take up a punitive expedition, with a prospect of rooting out the Shantung troops within this province in the shortest possible interval and complete the Chinese revolution."

From Kiaochow to Kiumi and for some distance further west, Kuomintang flags are flying everywhere. The defecting pair have declared strict martial law over their jurisdiction, and at the same time, have sent a representative to Tsingtao in order to persuade General Chuk Chueng Fen, the defender of Tsingtao, to go over to the Kuomintang side or to surrender Tsingtao unconditionally.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, July 8th. The Asahi, commenting on the sudden cancellation of orders regarding the despatch of reinforcements to Tsingtao, asserts that this indicates a dangerously indecisive policy on the part of the present Government.

The vernacular newspapers generally fear that the movement of troops to Tsinan may precipitate a clash with the Southerners there, by not only necessitating a further increase of forces but also aggravating the anti-Japanese boycott.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 8th. The Japanese troop movements to Shantung have momentarily superseded interest in the North-South imbroglio, the only interesting recent features of which are the turning over of the ill-armed and undisciplined body of 3,000 Northern troops in the vicinity of Kiaochow to the Nationalists, and the reported turning over of Chen Tiao Yuan, the Tsuchun of Anhwei, erstwhile pro-Nationalist army, at present stationed at Haichowfu, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, to the Northern Government.

The Japanese action, the official explanation of which is to protect their nationals, synchronises somewhat with the sudden interruption of Shantung railway communication by the Nationalist troops, and the intensification of the anti-Japanese boycott. The latter is especially being manifested at Canton, Amoy, and Shanghai.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Boycott. The boycott at Amoy, which is the port for Formosa trade, became complete on July 4th. Japanese steamers are unable to discharge at this important Japanese market. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai is fostering an organised anti-Japanese boycott here, and although Marshal Chiang Kai Shek apparently does not favour it, there is much anti-Japanese boycott propaganda in the Yangtze valley.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Reinforcements Detained. Owing to the more reassuring news from Shantung, the War Office has decided to postpone the despatch of troops from Dairen. The Nichi Nichi and Hochi, commenting on the decision to reinforce the troops in Shantung, express strong disapproval, fearing that it will encourage the spread of the anti-Japanese boycott in China.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE TROOPS AND THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 8th. Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that he was not aware that Chinese soldiers had been permitted freely to enter the French Concession at Shanghai.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW PAYMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 8th. In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that action was being considered regarding the payment in depreciated currency of interest in respect of the Hankow municipal debentures.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL CRISIS.

KAWASAKI DOCKYARD'S HEAVY LIABILITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 8th. In addition to the China crisis, the Japanese Government is faced with a recrudescence of internal financial trouble.

While popular opinion has quashed the Finance Minister's scheme for lending the Kawasaki Dockyard Company 30,000,000 yen from the Post Office savings bank deposits, it is felt that the Government's decision to let the dockyard company fend for itself, though approved by the Press, is likely to bring Baron Tanaka into strong disfavour with important political interests, as the Fifteenth Bank, popularly known as the "Peers' Bank" (because its depositors include most members of the Upper House) is heavily involved.

The dockyard company owes 120,000,000 yen, of which 27,000,000 is due to the Fifteenth Bank.

THE THREAT TO HANKOW.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUCNY, July 8th. Replying to Colonel Day in the House of Commons regarding the position in China, Sir Austen Chamberlain described the week's movements of the warring factions, and mentioned General Feng Yu Hsiang's telegram ordering the retirement of the extremists from Hankow.

General Gallen, the Bolshevik adviser to the Wu-han administration, is making a show of compliance with this order, but is reported to be preparing for the defence of Hankow, for which he claims to have sufficient forces, and undertakes that in the event of defeat there will be nothing left at Hankow to make its capture worth while.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Advances and Retreats. Reviewing the military situation in China, Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons said reports during the past week showed that Yen Hsi Shun, the Military Governor of Shansi, has moved six divisions eastward from Taiyuanfu, apparently as a threat against Chang Tso Lin.

Sun Chuan Fang, the bulk of whose troops are concentrated along the Shantung railway, has moved a force of 20,000 men near to Yen-chow, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

On June 30th, a Russian armoured train operating from this town recaptured Linchen from the Southern armies.

The Fengtien troops are reported to have advanced along the Peking-Hankow railway, and to have crossed the Yellow River. The railway between Chenchow and Loyang is reported have been cut.

Feng Yu Hsiang has retired to Loyang.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOXER FUND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Suggested Disbursement. Replying to Major-General Knox, Mr. G. Locker Lampson said that owing to further payments the China indemnity fund must now total nearly £2,000,000. The advisory committee having submitted recommendations, he could hardly be expected to revise them in favour of General Knox's suggestion that this sum should be used to compensate British nationals who had been robbed at Hankow, Nanking and elsewhere in China.

General Knox suggested that the words used suggested the compensation of British nationals, and Mr. Locker Lampson replied that according to the latest advice obtained, he thought not.

Colonel Crookshank urged the introduction of legislation in view of the entire change in the China situation, but the Speaker here intervened.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING REGIME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NO FULL BRITISH RECOGNITION. "Recognition as the Government of China has not been accorded to it, and it is dealt with as a local administration," replied Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons when questioned with regard to the British Government's attitude towards Marshal Chang Tso Lin's new Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LEAGUE MANDATES' COMMISSION.

GERMANY'S APPLICATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, July 7th.

The League Mandates' Commission has considered the question of the appointment of a German member.

The majority agreed that there could be no technical objection to the appointment of a new member.

A minority, consisting of the French, Belgian and Dutch representatives, abstained from registering an opinion owing to the political character of the question, which was left open for the next Council meeting in September.

A "WILD WEST" SHOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRES. AND MRS. COOLIDGE PRESENT.

"CAL COOLIDGE" BUCKING BRONCHO.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BELLEFOUCHE, July 6th.

President and Mrs. Coolidge, at this South Dakota township, enjoyed a Wild West show in a natural setting, and applauded continually the cowboys and cowgirls, picturesquely dressed, who lassoed and threw a wild steer, and tamed unridden ponies.

The programme included a dance by Indians, who rushed to the front of the Presidential box yelling savagely, waving their arms, and quaking to the beat of tom-toms. The climax came when reckless cowboys rode out astride a desperately bucking broncho named "Cal Coolidge."

AIRMEN'S CLUB NEAR PARIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FOUNDATION GIFT BY LEVINE.

PARIS, July 6th.

At a meeting of the International Airmen's League, at which Chamberlain and Levine were received, the President of the League announced that Mr. Charles Levine had handed over 100,000 francs to establish an aviators' club at Le Bourget aerodrome, for the use of all airmen passing through Paris.

HONOUR FOR BYRD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECEIVES LEGION OF HONOUR.

PARIS, July 6th.

M. Poincare received Commander Byrd and his companions in the trans-Atlantic flight, and appointed Byrd an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

RUSSIAN MURDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANDITS ARRESTED.

MOSCOW, July 6th.

It is officially announced that two of the murderers of Turoff, the acting trade representative of the Soviet in Berlin, who was killed near Moscow on June 10th, have been arrested after a fight, in which one of the arrested men was wounded.

The prisoners, who are alleged to be professional robbers, are said to have confessed to have murdered Turoff for the purpose of robbery.

THE RHINELAND EVACUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VERSAILLES TERMS ADHERED TO.

RUCNY, July 6th.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain said the question of fixing the date for termination of the occupation of the Rhineland by the Allied troops was not discussed at Geneva.

The circumstances in which the Rhineland is to be evacuated, he added, were laid down in the Treaty of Versailles.

BRITISH BRIGADE'S WITHDRAWAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"NO LONGER REQUIRED."

LONDON, July 6th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the Indian Brigade was being withdrawn from Shanghai, where it was no longer required in consequence of the arrival of reinforcements.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

EVIDENTLY LEADING "NOWHERE."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 7th.

A surprise Conference at the State Department between Mr. Kellogg and Sir Esme Howard has aroused speculations whether the conversations were connected with the apparent impasse at the Naval Conference at Geneva.

Officials are reticent as to the object of the meeting and decline to discuss details of the situation at Geneva. But they intimate that a maximum of 400,000 tons for cruisers for Britain and the United States was mentioned by the American Delegation yesterday.

This may be regarded, at least for the moment, as America's limit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

French Marine Minister's Views.

PARIS, July 7th.

M. Leygue, Marine Minister, in an interview, expressed the following opinion:

"Our friends at Geneva are unable to agree because each delegation is conscious of a paramount responsibility assuring the security of its own interests."

Pertinax, writing in the *Echo de Paris*, comments ironically to the effect that while "prodigies of ingenuity" by the British and Americans may yet save the Conference, it is a failure at least to teach the participants a lesson in modesty.

Perhaps Washington, in the future, will think twice before rushing unprepared into such negotiations and London may not be so ready to hold up its hands in horror when France says: "for us the safety of France must be the supreme consideration."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

What Failure May Mean.

GENEVA, July 7th.

The failure to surmount the difficulties at the Naval Conference has engendered a feeling that the negotiations will result in a considerable increase in naval construction by the United States and Japan instead of a reduction.

The greatest secrecy has been observed regarding the prolonged conversations on the cruiser problem, but apparently the difficulties have not been removed.

The Japanese and American representatives had to refer the matter to their Governments.

The British naval experts are to-day conferring privately with the American experts, while the heads of the delegations will probably continue private conversations on capital ships, which is the next item on the agenda.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

Interviewed by *Le Journal*, M. Leygues, Minister of Marine, said the Powers represented at the Naval parity at Geneva could not yet reach an agreement because they are conscious of the great responsibility of safeguarding, respectively, their national security. The power of a Navy must be based upon the defensive necessities derived not from political ideas but geographical position, extent of coasts, the importance of Colonies and the development of industry and trade.

M. Leygues added that France asked but that which she had obtained at the Washington Conference and she was determined not to give up anything of that.

Mr. Chu's Declaration.

(Wah Te Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 7th.

Claiming to represent the Nationalist Government of the Nanking regime, Mr. Chu Chao Hsin has issued a declaration at Geneva concerning China's attitude towards the Naval Disarmament Conference. It emphasises that this conference was being held by three Powers—Great Britain, America and Japan—to achieve their diplomatic intrigues at the expense of oppressed nations throughout the world.

Leading newspapers in Europe are much surprised at Mr. Chu's sudden turn to the Nanking regime, which means to destroy the prestige of the Peking Government.

BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET.

STATEMENT BY SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 6th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a number of questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain stated that at a meeting of British, German, French, Belgian, Italian, and Japanese representatives at Geneva, he had explained the reasons for Britain's breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviets.

No proposals were made of a joint conference with Russia, or joint action with regard to Russia. Supplementary to this reply, Sir Austen said that the conversations were not repeated to the United States Government.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

No Block Attempted.

RUCNY, July 6th.

Questions were addressed to Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons as to conversations, in which he participated at Geneva, respecting Russia. He said that at a meeting of six Powers he gave an explanation of the reasons for breaking off diplomatic relations with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and explained the British policy, as already publicly stated in the Commons.

Similar explanations of their own policy were given by some of the other Ministers present.

No proposals were made for a joint conference with Russia nor for any joint action in regard to Russia.

Circumstances vary in different countries, and each Government must pursue the policy best adapted to its own interests.

Replying to a supplementary question, he said those engaged in the conversation included representatives of France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Britain, and he formed the impression that they fully realised that Britain had never attempted to form a block against Russia.

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[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RENT RESTRICTION IN ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 6th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced that he proposed to include the existing Rent Restriction Acts in the Expiring Laws Continuation Bill this year.

REVISED PRAYER BOOK.

CHURCH ASSEMBLY APPROVES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 6th.

Considered the most critical decision taken by the Church of England since the Reformation, the Assembly, after two days' discussion, by 517 votes to 133 has accepted the Revised Prayer Book.

LONDON, July 6th.

The Church Assembly to-day gave its final approval to the revised form of the Prayer Book for the Church of England. The motion in support of the Prayer Book measure was carried in the House of Bishops by 34 votes to 4, in the House of Clergy by 253 to 37, and in the House of Laity by 230 to 92.

[A telegram of March 30th stated: The Bishops, in Convocation, adopted a resolution to forward the Revised Prayer Book to the National Assembly for final approval. The voting in the Canterbury Province showed 21 to 4 in favour of the resolution. York Province gave it a unanimous affirmation and the Lower Houses of Convocation concurred by overwhelming majorities.]

WILBUR PLAYERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"ROSARY" PRESENTED TO CROWDED HOUSE.

A MERITORIOUS DRAMA.

ST. JOHN'S, July 6th.

"Rosary," as presented by the Wilbur Players last night at the St. John's Theatre, may be classed as a drama of high merit.

The story is not without a moral. It opens with Bruce Wilton (Mr. Kneeland Parker) country home in Westchester, New York, on the eve of the second anniversary of Bruce's marriage to Vera (Miss Florence Printy). It was indeed a happy household, until suspicion and jealousy wrecked it.

Mr. N. Anthony Baker in the role of Father Kelly is what a typical Irish father would be. He is not the sort to talk about your soul, a joke is worth more to him, and yet religion was not left behind by the witty, kind and benevolent old man.

A drama without a villain is, of course, not complete, and the part of the man who wrecked the happy home of Bruce Wilton is taken by Mr. Earle Hodgins as Kenward Wright.

The mirth provoked by Mr. Richard Wilbur as Lee Martin (Society) and Miss Florence Underhill as Laura Watkins, the housemaid, comes as a welcome relief after a pathetic scene when husband and wife were parted by the green-eyed monster.

"Rosary" will be repeated to-night.

To-morrow and Sunday night, "The Whole Town's Talking" will be presented.

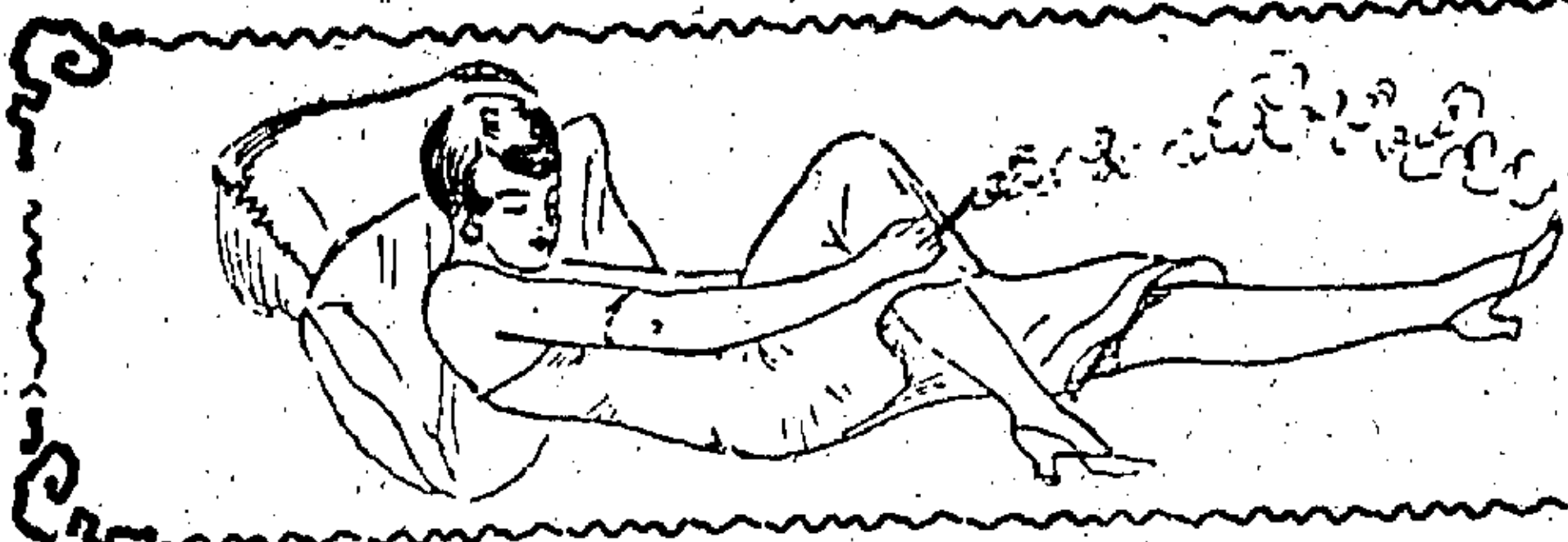
SNATCHER'S CONTEMPORARY ACTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEALS A BABY'S CHAIN.

ST. JOHN'S, July 6th.

A snatcher, yesterday afternoon in D'Agular Street, took a thin gold chain from a baby's neck who was being carried on an amah's back.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

JEWEL TREES.

There has been a craze of late for imitating nature in a number of strange materials, and flowers in glass, cork, straw, and shells, in rubber and in feathers have all enjoyed or are enjoying a vogue. Sometimes these imitations are successful, more rarely they are artistic, and all too often, merely "quaint." It takes a very finely developed artistic sense to improve upon Nature or even to equal her; indeed it is impossible, but there are excuses for the endeavour, and flowers perhaps offer the best of any. William Morris always contended that no bloom which a gardener could offer him could equal the charm of the hedgerow flowers, and certainly the output of his work rooms, goes far to prove his contention.



Exactitude and patience are required for the making of the trees, which are such a pretty feature of this dress of *Madame de Chant*, with dull silver mesh belt. It would look charming, too, in *melon* colour with gilt mesh grille. Some of the new mesh belts are made in snake fashion.

The Chinese realise more clearly than Europeans the significance of decoration. When they make use of natural forms they do not aim at an exact representation of nature, but use nature as an inspiration. The little jewelled trees which I was looking at in the Swatow Lace Company are an excellent example of this. The trunk and branches are made of wood or metal and the leaves, blooms and buds of various semi-precious stones. Put down baldly the result sounds hideous, but it is in reality very charming. The colours and shapes are so admirably chosen that while these small trees do bear a resemblance to nature yet they are definitely not imitation trees but decorative objects. Jade, turquoise, agate and coral are among the stones used for delicate petals, and the trees are planted in pots of agate or cloisonné work.

In the winter when flowers are scarce, or indeed at any time of the year to give a note of decoration, these Chinese trees make a charming addition to a room and considering the fine workmanship they are amazingly cheap.

A SILVER CABINET.

I was in Lane, Crawford's the other day looking at some of their silver ware when I heard at my elbow "All right I'll take both," and on looking saw that the "both" meant two cabinets of plate, one in the form of a small desk and the other a very graceful mahogany small table. "Two more weddings," I thought, and went to look at what the lucky brides were to receive. "Do you get much sale for these?" I asked the assistant, and was told that there is a constant demand, mostly for wedding presents. Certainly no present could be more acceptable than a cabinet of Community Plate either to bride or groom. Table silver is a necessity, and lovely table silver a luxury which the makers of Community Plate have put within the reach of nearly all.

The cabinets, made in Lane, Crawford's own workrooms, are of teak with the parts strongly bolted together, as those from home are quite useless against our foe the white ant. They are beautifully finished inside and out and stained to resemble various woods. Perhaps the most fascinating are those made like small sideboards with the drawers filled with racks of gleaming silver. A graceful little sideboard in Lane, Crawford's own design, finished in mahogany colour, contains a complete service for twelve persons in the "Adams" pattern Community Plate, and costs \$400. Of course, the simple cabinets are less costly, but they are all built so that they are pleasing articles of furniture as well as the safest and most convenient receptacle for silver ware.

Community Plate very justly holds a wide and high reputation. There are three patterns stocked here the Adams, the Georgian, and the Patrician, the latter has been designed especially for Americans, that is to say the curve in the handle of the fork is up instead of down. All this plate is guaranteed for 25 years wear and the silver is specially thickened at the points where the wear tells first, under the bowls of the spoons and the curve of the fork where they rest on the table.

A survey of these cabinets with their five sorts of spoons and as many different knives, with the ladles and pickle forks, carvers and servers, makes one realise how far civilization has taken us from the days of Chaucer when the very refined Priorress ate with her fingers. And yet I wondered then if possibly the Chinese coolie, squatting on the pavement with his bowl of rice, is not spared an immense amount of quite unnecessary worry by his nimble chop sticks. Think how easy they are to clean, how cheap to buy, but they have one failing, they are not the modern "shibboleth" in the West!

LAMPSHADES.

Lighting plays a very important part in modern furnishing schemes. We have emerged from the dusk of Victorian lamps and candles into the brilliant glare of electric light, and, as the pendulum of fashion swings unceasingly the demand to-day is for "toned" daylight and shaded lamps. There still remain, however, the same three essentials of successful lighting: adequate light, a restful light, and a becoming light.

Adequate Light.

Adequate light is of paramount importance; eyes and brain are alike wearied by straining to see in a poor light. It is unfortunate that the desire for an artistic effect often leads to the lights being so heavily shaded that one is living in an atmosphere, which would be considered intolerable if it were brought about by architectural conditions. It is not untrue that a



The two-material rogue often favours the economy plans of the *Seaside Girl* just as it favours the effectiveness of the frack. This in white washing silk is allied to washing silk spotted in pale blue on a white background.

dim light is restful to the eyes, but it is only true if it is used as a means of inducing real rest. Even desultory conversation is not rest, for we unconsciously use our eyes to point the story, and, in consequence, put a strain upon them. Sight is so essential a part of our existence that we do nothing without making use of our eyes. You will notice, for example, how on winter evenings when you gather round the fireside for a chat before the lamps are lit, as the darkness gathers your eyes are attracted to the only light in the room, the fire; and how strained your eyes feel in consequence when the light is turned on.

Restful And Becoming Lights.

There is an equal danger of an over brilliant light; a danger which lies particularly in electricity. An intensely white light, such as that given by an unshaded electric lamp is very trying when reflected on the printed page or on white needlework. The question of a becoming light is one which possibly interests women more than men, but even the most sturdily masculine of men cannot feel his best when conscious that his complexion appears a sickly green.

The Choice Of A Shade.

Since under modern lighting conditions lampshades are essential, their choice is a matter for serious consideration. You have to decide what type of shade will cast the most becoming light on (a), yourself; and, (b), on your room. Here at once comes a difficulty. It is generally conceded that a warm tinted light brings out the glow of rosy cheeks and lips, but it may at the same time cause the colours of your pictures to lose their brilliancy. Certain tones of orange and yellow are particularly unkind to oil paintings of the modern school. That fact is curious in itself, for the passing of the years gives to oil paintings a mellowed Rembrandtesque tone which makes them particularly restful and pleasant to live with, but the mellowing process cannot be achieved by switching on a light under a yellow shade.

Yet another difficulty is the astonishing difference of colour between the lighted and unlighted shade. A lamp which looks lovely in the day time may refuse to harmonise with its surroundings when lit up, and *vice versa*; and the effect of artificial light in the day time is a totally different thing to its effect at night.

A Dress-Rehearsal.

The only solution of these difficulties is to have a dress rehearsal before definitely deciding on a lamp shade; a separate rehearsal for each of the varying conditions under which it is to be seen. If the shade looks right in the morning sun, in the dusk, and at night, it is the right shade; but if it fails in any of these tests it will never give you complete satisfaction.

A Specialist In Lampshades.

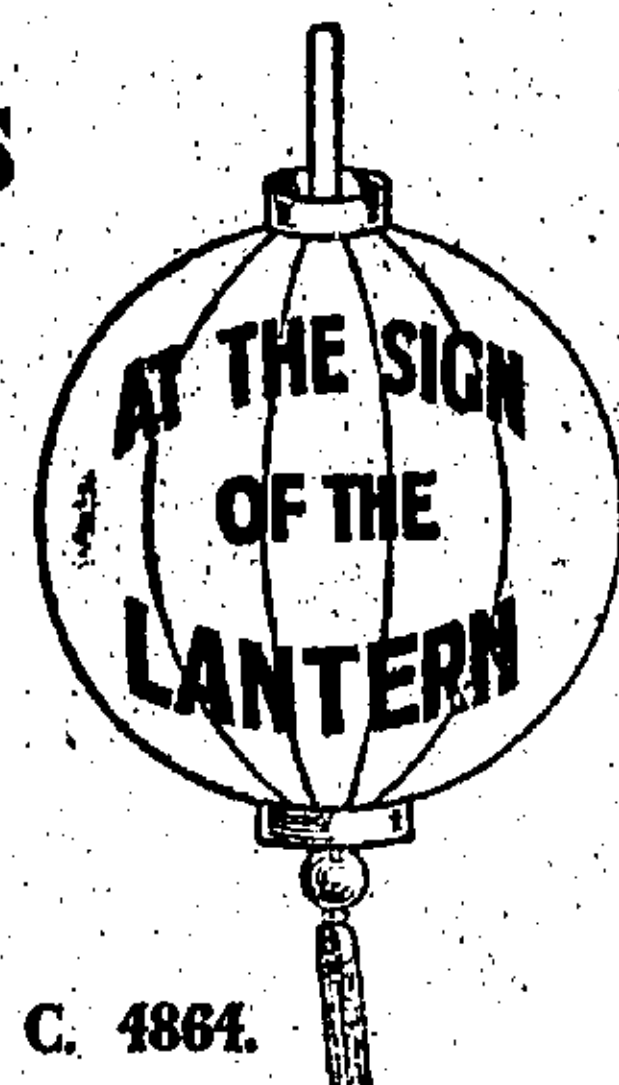
It is appropriate that Miss Honess, of the Sign of the Lantern, should be a specialist on the subject of lamp shades. But even a specialist is not a wizard, and she cannot ensure the success of a shade without seeing the surroundings in which it is to be used. The shades at the Sign of the Lantern are all of them the result of careful study and natural good taste; and each one has its own individuality. There is some difference of shape, colour, or trimming even in lampshades made of the same material, and the designer's fund of ideas seems to be inexhaustible. There are impressive shades, luxurious shades, and pretty shades. There are those with a hint of oriental languor and others with the sprightliness of a Boucher or a Watteau. The resources of east and west, of to-day and yesterday, have been called upon. A dainty and most modern shade, shaped like a hairbell, and made of georgette, has between the two thicknesses of the material a chrysanthemum cut from old mandarin embroidery. Others are trimmed with beads from Chinese rosaries or gorgeous silk tassels from State chains.

ORGANDIE DRESSES.—Rolande Surraut is following up her success with little chiffon frocks by making the daintiest dresses of flowered organdie on similar lines. I saw one in her window to-day white with a small pink flower which was deliciously cool and fresh-looking. Organdie crushes quickly but it's the easiest thing in the world to restore its crispness with a warm iron.

NEW SUMMER FROCKS

Just Arrived
From \$15.00.

York Building,
Chater Road.
Telephone C. 4864.



BY THE WAY.

SALE AT POWELL'S.—There is a sale in the Ladies Department of Powell's and, everything, frocks, hats, coats, and undies, is very substantially reduced. Cotton dresses are from \$7 and evening and afternoon frocks from \$25. I saw a lovely dress in apple green georgette trimmed with a simple bold pattern of bronze *paillettes* for only \$37 and other fascinating models only a few dollars more. There were three evening cloaks at \$15 each but it is perhaps too much to expect they will still be there by the time you read this.

PIONEER'S SALE.—The sale at the Pioneer Silk Store is also still on, as they must clear their large stocks before the fresh shipments arrive. Drastic reductions have been made and there are some excellent bargains to be had in silks, undies and Haori coats in particular.

CELANESE.—Talking of undies reminds me that I saw a very cheap line in Celanese three knot (ladderless) underwear at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's. These garments are untrimmed but it would be easy to add lace if you wanted it. They are cut with the skill that is always given to the Celanese articles and are in very pretty shades.

LACE AND RIBBON.—There are some amazingly cheap remnants of lace and ribbons in Powell's sale. I got 3 yards of a wide corded silk, very supple, for only 50 cents and enough wide lace to put round the hem of a petticoat for 75 cents; there are plenty more bargains like these.

INEXPENSIVE HATS.—Whiteaway's have some nice little straws, white and in colours, which were unpacked this week. They are mostly fancy straws with small brims and draped crowns.

COLOURED PEARLS.—The latest whim of Paris is the coloured pearl. Electric blue pearls sound very fantastic but necklaces, ear-rings and bracelets of them look charming when worn with blue frocks that are in the electric shades. They are also effective with black lace dresses, the shoulder-flower repeating the tint of the pearls. Silver pearls are in tremendous favour with the Parisiennes. As a rule they are large and worn in a single string round the throat, but knee-length chains of much smaller pearls are being worn with pale grey crepe de chine summer suits. Shell-pink pearls are eminently becoming to girls who possess good skin and who habitually use rose-tinted face powder. On the other hand, yellow-white pearls blend beautifully with mat-white skin and "Rachel" powder. It may seem a trifling point, but I assure you that in reality it is vitally important. Your pearls, of whatever tint you select, rest on your skin, and to be effective they must seem to belong to it!

COCKTAIL GLASSES.—A novelty in cocktail glasses, which is proving very popular at home, has been received by Lane, Crawford's. These glasses are in sets of twelve of clear crystal with a gold rim, and each with a hand painted decoration. There is the "cock" set, and the "Fighting cock" set each glass of which has a picture of different stages of the battle. For the golfer, is a set showing different strokes, for the horseman, hunting scenes and foxes, and for the sportsman a "game birds" set. This last is really quite lovely, the birds are painted faithfully and in natural poses and colouring.

(Continued on Previous Column.)

SPECIAL TO-DAY

HATS

A VERY NICE SELECTION
IS HERE.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S LADIES' SALON.

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The promptest and most
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[A.P.B.]

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nothing so refreshing as

OUR TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.

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[A.P.B.]

THE PIONEER SILK STORE.

Always up-to-date goods for up-to-date people.

BROADCASTING FOR HONG KONG.

AN AMBITIOUS SCHEME OUTLINED.

TO CATER FOR EUROPEAN AND CHINESE TASTES.

MONEY NEEDED FOR EXPERIMENTS.

An ambitious wireless broadcasting scheme for Hong Kong was proposed by Mr. R. Sutherland, Chairman of the Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Committee, at the annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Radio Society last night. It is proposed to establish and run a broadcasting station on the lines of an English station, and by means of this to provide the Colony with home, sport and local news as well as entertainments. Mr. Sutherland remarked that this scheme would be of special benefit to the large numbers of soldiers and sailors in the Colony.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne presided and the adoption of the report and accounts was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. D. Tolan.

Mr. Sutherland then said:—As I am now in close touch with a scheme which I think will work it is only right that I should come forward at this time to tell you of it; and I hope, as the project advances further, to ask your co-operation.

We have in view for the Y.M.C.A. a rather ambitious programme which I am satisfied is possible, and which I am sure will meet with the appreciation not only of the troops but of the general public.

We have been extraordinarily fortunate in obtaining the advice of many experts in wireless and they have been most patient in giving us the full benefit of their highly technical knowledge.

Three or Four Times a Week.

We propose to broadcast to the troops and to other receivers a programme three or four times a week framed upon the lines of 2 LO at home. We should arrange to give local and home news, sport, news from the home papers and other items of interest. We should give local news as well and we hope to be able to provide musical items such as you yourselves have been doing. I have been fortunate in getting promises to broadcast from various bands in the Colony.

This plan naturally calls for a good deal of organisation and it can only be a success if we have the full co-operation of all who take an interest in wireless, which I am sure, has a future in the Colony. You are practically what might be called the pioneers of wireless in Hong Kong. You have managed to keep this little society going. It may not have expanded according to the original ideas, but it has served as a stepping-stone in this instance to a much larger scheme, which possibly would never have come into being otherwise. I should like to say that we have had a promise from many local people to contribute short lectures, essays, talks on sport, interesting features of China, Japan, and other countries. We know the troops out here are extraordinarily intelligent men and they want something more than they are getting at the moment.

We feel that the personal touch obtainable through the microphone will be much appreciated. I have been fortunate in getting Mr. Hornell, of the University, to give his support, and the various professors will also give theirs.

The receiving set has been moved to 23, Praya East, for I was advised that in its old position there were considerable drawbacks. The new studio is a four-roomed flat.

The position now is that on overhauling the set it was found that certain valves are necessary. These are being purchased from Shanghai and we expect within a fortnight to be able to conduct tests along lines which we hope will lead to success.

For Hospitals and Service Posts.

We have in view the idea of supplying receiving sets to the temporary military depots but we hope that other centres will provide their own receiving sets. We have four temporary or permanent military and naval hospitals, and it is proposed to provide receiving sets free for them with loud speakers. We have six civilian hospitals, to which we think a programme such as I have described will be of considerable benefit. Wireless has been inaugurated in many hospitals at home, and it is generally agreed by all concerned that it is of the greatest benefit to the patients. We have seven more military posts, three Y.M.C.A. centres, a Seamen's Home, Soldiers' Club, a Seamen's Home, and in the outlying parts of the New Territories. The Navy has not been overlooked in our calculations; we hope to be able to provide receiving sets for ships in the harbour and to the flotilla in the Canton delta, where a concert

in the evening, I am told, would be a source of great amusement in a lonely life.

I am not in any way blind to the fact that there will be disappointments; in fact we have met with a considerable amount of disappointment already and at the same time we have met with a certain amount of success. I have been told by those with a very full knowledge of wireless that the disabilities—partly geographical and partly atmospheric—are such that no scheme will ever be a success. With due deference to that opinion I would merely say that six or seven years ago I was asked with other shipping representatives to a demonstration that took place between here and Kowloon. A loud speaker was erected and we were able to hear what was broadcast as easily as you hear me. If that could be done seven years ago, to-day we cannot fail.

Hong Kong Behindhand.

The point arises that the troops, who have given a spur to the movement, are only here for a certain length of time, but it seems that if we can get their support to the movement in its initial stages it may be of great assistance in promoting a permanent interest in wireless in the Colony. Hong Kong seems to be lamentably behind in wireless matters. It is only some months ago that broadcasting to outlying stations took place, and I think everyone will agree that it is a great pleasure to know that the Government has at last awakened and is now taking the matter up.

Catering for the Chinese.

It has been suggested to me with regard to the programme that we should interest local Chinese gentlemen in it, and this has been taken in hand. We propose, therefore, if we meet with success, to have a Chinese evening on the programme that will be made up to meet the requirements of the Colony generally.

For Experimental Purposes.

The scheme could not have been considered but for the generosity of one of our prominent sporting clubs which came forward and in making certain donations to the Y.M.C.A. funds was good enough to earmark a certain amount of money for experimental purposes. This money is, I am sorry to say, gradually being eaten up, and we should, therefore, be very glad if people who are interested in wireless and in this particular project, would send subscriptions either to Mr. Hunt at the Y.M.C.A. or myself, marked "wireless experiments."

We will appreciate that in a matter of this kind, before we can come to a definite decision we must give the apparatus the fullest chance, and this can only be done by bringing it up to a state of perfection, which will cost money. I should also like to add that in conversation with Mr. Hunt to-day it was distinctly understood that should the scheme fail, any such money subscribed for the purpose of broadcasting to the troops will be returned to the donors in proportion to the expenditure.

Appeal for Official Support.

With regard to the evening programmes, we hope to be able to broadcast bands, and this will call for considerable outlay in the way of a microphone—possibly two. They are expensive things, but essential. We have been in touch with the Government through Mr. King and we do not see any difficulties with regard to the power we intend to use in transmitting, or any likelihood of interference by the present broadcasting installations. It has all been most carefully considered, and we trust in any case that the various Government departments will give us all their assistance. It is our idea to form two committees—a technical committee and what might be called a programme committee. I hope the Press will give their support to the programme committee in helping with news items. As regards the entertainment which will take place in our studio I have no hesitation in saying that if we are to take the very generous work put in by performers at the concerts as a criterion, we need have no fears about the arrangement of programmes suitable for Hong Kong.

The election of officers for the coming year was as follows:—Committee: Messrs. D. Tolan, H. C. Fung, C. F. Taylor, Q.M.S. Roberts, P. A. Rosario, and Dr. Tai Tung Kee. President, Mr. C. D. Melbourne; Vice-President, Mr. A. J. Chesterton; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. G. Swinburne; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. R. Way.

"BUTTERFLIES IN THE RAIN."

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY ON HOLLYWOOD SCREEN.

INTERESTING FILM AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

We certainly ought to feel flattered that the English aristocracy are still considered a draw in America, even if only as a foil to the national ideal over the water—the man who makes good (i.e. a fortune) without any advantages of birth or initial wealth. So in "Butterflies in the Rain," which is being shown at the Queen's Theatre until Saturday, The Cartarets, a very typical American family (or perhaps the British idea of such) are given English titles and a pedigree back to the Conqueror. One has just to bear this point in mind—that the producer gives what America expects British aristocrats to be like, and then one can quite enjoy the "Butterflies," and overlook the small anomalies.

The film opens in a most delightful scene of English downland, that alone is worth going to see, but the aristocrats go home to an American, "baronial hall" of the kind that has served every American business man or Senator since films were first produced on a big scale.

The hero (James Kirkwood) owns the adjoining estate to the Cartarets, and he is the son of a miner. Tina Cartaret, the haughty English aristocrat, played by that most typically American of all Hollywood's stars Laura la Plante, is annoyed at the proximity of the upstart and determines to humiliate him. So she invites him to dinner and tries to shock him by behaving, well, like a very minor movie star. But John Humphreys who won't drink or smoke because of a promise to his mother in his babyhood, loves Tina despite her bad manners—and marries her. Tina you must realise is a member of the "effete British Aristocracy," and therefore thinks both marriage and love are plebeian.

How Tina is frightened into a genuine love for her husband and how honest John wins the respect of the aristocrats you must go and see for yourself. We can promise you plenty of laughter and some swift action, though the story moves on the slow side here and there. The Spanish scenes are excellent.

TAK CHOI THE ACQUISITIVE.

COMEDY OF A "COUNTRY MOUSE."

A soft eyed little boy of some ten summers, arrived in Hong Kong one Sunday three weeks ago and went to the Queen's Cinema to ask for employment. He told a sad story and told it well. He came from a country district in the interior, and being left an orphan had worked and begged his way to Hong Kong in search of a living. Like Dick Whittington he stood in the vestibule of the theatre with his tiny bundle over his shoulder, and to his country eyes the lights and the gleaming brass must have indeed borne out the tales of the "Mountain of Gold." No questioning could shake his story, and Mr. Ray, the kind-hearted manager of the H.K. Amusements, quickly decided to look after him, his only doubt being that there were no other children in his employees' quarters.

Tak Choi though he is not likely to emulate Dick Whittington in winning his master's daughter, may well become an important figure in whatever he may choose to settle down. He had not been selling chocolates many days when he went into business in opposition to the theatre, and was doing a profitable trade by going in and out to buy drinks, fruit and smokes for the audience on a commission basis. Naturally this had to be stopped, but he was promised employment elsewhere in the business.

This however did not seem to offer full scope for his talents so he took himself off.

His kindly master perturbed at this loss sent for one of his employees who said with a sad smile that the little "country lad" had cleaned out all the rest of his fellow employees, grown men and much older youths—at various games of chance beloved of the Chinese.

"What is his name," asked the Manager meditatively.

"Tak Choi," answered the assistant, and added with a smile—"in his dialect it means 'the Acquisitive.'"

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DECEMBER 31st, 1926**

NET INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES ... £ 7,491,237. 2s. 4d.

TOTAL FUNDS AMOUNT TO ... £10,484,978. 9s. 6d.

LIFE ACCOUNT

NET PREMIUM INCOME ... £ 339,168. 10s. 10d.

MARINE ACCOUNT

NET PREMIUM INCOME ... £ 42,027. 0s. 8d.

FIRE ACCOUNT

NET PREMIUM INCOME ... £ 661,521. 11s. 4d.

ACCIDENT AND GENERAL ACCOUNT

NET PREMIUM INCOME ... £ 6,096,661. 1s. 5d.

THE ASSETS ON DECEMBER 31st, 1926, INVESTED IN SECURITIES OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, INDIAN AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER TRUSTEE STOCKS, AND INCLUDING SUMS DUE AND CASH IN HAND AND AT BANKERS, AMOUNTED TO ... £ 9,918,972. 14s. 7d.

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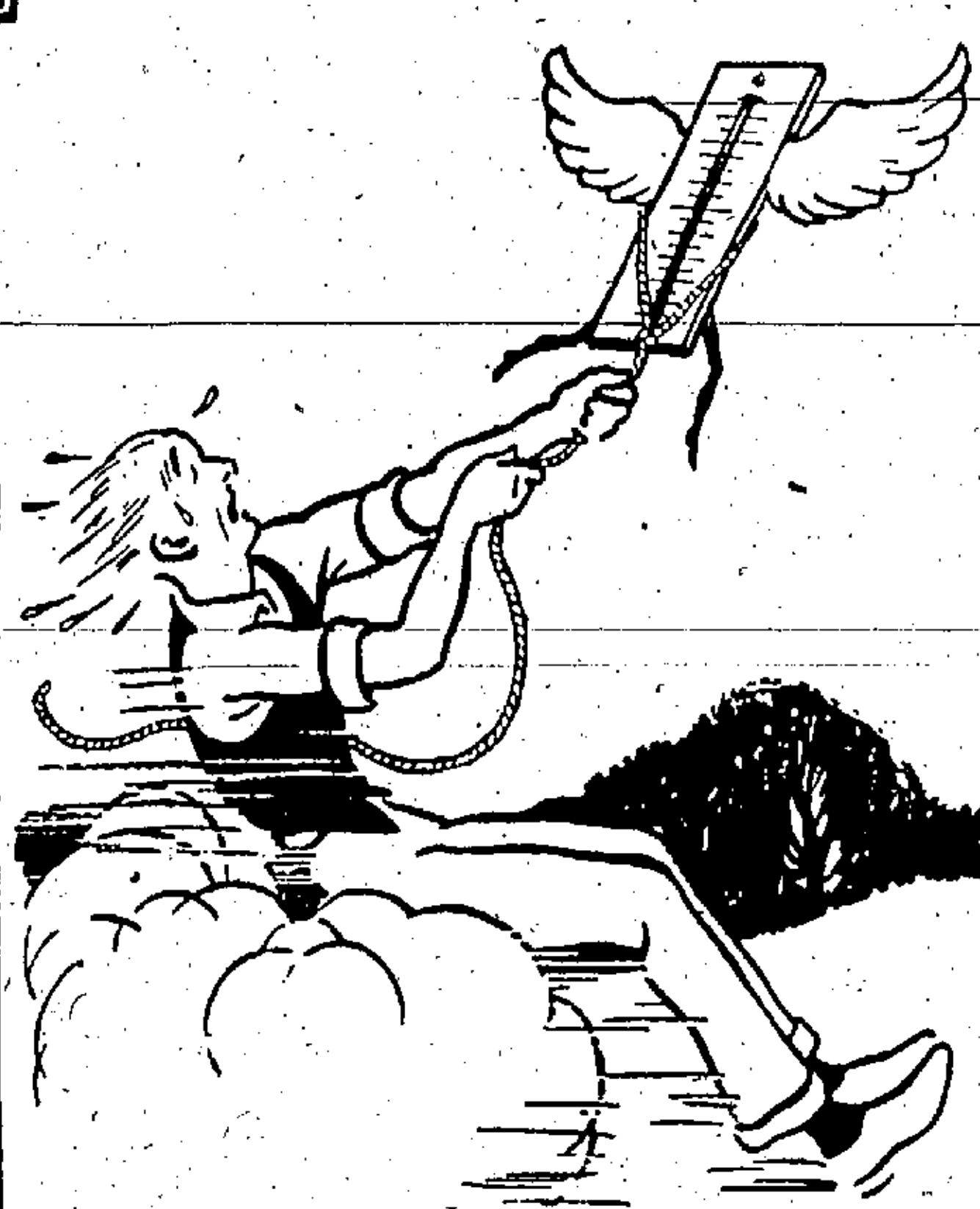


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It won't if you have an **ELECTRIC FAN**. There's nothing like it for a normal pulse on hot days and nights. To keep fit, keep cool with an **ELECTRIC FAN**.

What is Home without an Electric Fan?



THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER Co. (1918), Ltd.

Showroom: 62, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LABOUR MOTION OF CENSURE DEFEATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 8th.

The House of Commons debated a Labour motion of censure in respect of the Government's proposals for the reform of the House of Lords, regretting that the Government had submitted a scheme for gerrymandering the constitution and depriving the House of Commons of control over finance, and entrenching the House of Lords on a hereditary basis more firmly, against the people's will, than for centuries past.

The motion declared that it would be an outrage on the constitution to force the proposals through Parliament without a mandate from the people.

Prime Minister's Statement.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald contended that the proposals seriously curtailed the Commons' privileges, and would give the Lords ascendancy over the Commons. He added that whoever he was in office, the Tories would be in power.

Mr. Baldwin denied that the House of Lords would be liable to become an effective rival of the House of Commons, and said it would be unable to make or unmake Ministries, initiate finance, or increase any charges. The Government opposed the principle of a wholly-elected Upper House, which might immediately become a rival to the Commons, and likewise opposed a strong Second Chamber such as the United States Senate. The Government's proposals were merely submitted for the criticism of Parliament and the country, and the Government would be guided thereby.

Mr. Churchill's Views.

Mr. Churchill, replying to the debate, foreshadowed that the Government's proposals would provide means to procure a constitutional change by the manifestation of the will of the people. He said these means could not be sufficiently provided merely by constitutional practice, the Lords deferring to a direct expression of popular will.

The object of the Government was to enable the House of Lords if it chose to put itself in a better position, and discharge the functions remaining to it under the Parliament Act.

In the division which followed the Government received a solid Conservative vote, with the addition of one or two Liberals, and the Labour motion of censure was defeated by 332 to 167.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rome, July 8th.

The House of Commons was crowded when Mr. MacDonald, on behalf of the Labour Party, moved a vote of censure on the Government in order to raise a debate on the proposals for reform of the House of Lords. Mr. MacDonald criticised the proposals recently outlined by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, on the ground that they threatened the balance of the constitution and deprived the Commons of control over finance, and entrenched the House of Lords more firmly on a hereditary basis.

Mr. Baldwin's Reply.

The Prime Minister, in replying, said there could in these days be no question of a Second Chamber becoming a real effective rival of the House of Commons. There could be no power in a Second Chamber to make or unmake Ministers, and there could be no equal right in finance. Those points had been long established by custom tradition, and constitutionally the executive depended first and last on the support of the House of Commons alone. He thought, however, that all who had examined the question of power, under the Parliament Act, of the Speaker of the House of Commons to certify a Bill as a finance Bill over which the House of Lords had no power of amendment, were agreed with the Bryce Committee that difficulties which this procedure entailed could be resolved by a dozen experienced men of goodwill.

Executive's Duty.

Their duty might well be, as the Government had suggested, to consider not only the proposed purpose but the underlying purpose of legislation, and to report which of its clauses, if any, were strictly financial and, therefore, only to be dealt with by the House of Commons, and which clauses if any should be put in a category to be dealt with by the Lords. In any case there could be no question of finance being vitiated in the Upper Chamber, nor of any charge being increased.

He said the danger of an elected Upper Chamber was that a rival to the House of Commons might thereby be established. This they could not contemplate.

After referring to the thousand years' history of the hereditary principle, he said no scheme of reform had been advanced that left out the hereditary element. If it was to remain, he could see no fairer way than they should select smaller Upper House of the legislature, as did the Scottish and Irish (Continued on next Column.)

CAMBRIDGE WIN.

OXFORD BEATEN BY 116 RUNS.

GREAT EFFORT BY E. R. T. HOLMES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 8th.

Adding 20 runs this morning to their over-night total of 320 for six wickets, three more wickets falling, Cambridge University declared in the inter-Varsity match, setting their rivals the formidable task of scoring 378 runs to win on a badly cut up wicket.

E. R. T. Holmes, the Oxford captain, made a brilliant effort, amassing a three-figure score, but Barber was the only player to render him real support, and the side was all out for 262. Oxford were thus defeated in the century match by 116 runs.

In the Cambridge first innings, Macintosh took five wickets for 60, and the side was all out for 178. Oxford's reply was even more moderate, only E. R. T. Holmes playing the bowling of Longfield and Irvine with any confidence. Holmes was dismissed when he had scored 47, and the remaining batsmen fell quickly. Longfield bowled extraordinarily well taking 5 wickets for 35 runs, while Irvine took 4 for 55 runs.

Cambridge opened their second innings 29 runs ahead, and Longrigg and A. K. Judd laid the foundation for their big total. Longrigg failed with his total at 57, but Judd went on to make 124. M. A. McCanlis took 4 wickets for 47 runs, and McIntosh claimed 3 victims at a cost of 95 runs.

A. T. Barber and E. R. T. Holmes made a great effort to save the game, but the Oxford hopes were shattered when Holmes was defeated with his score at 113. Barber contributed 62. Allom took 4 wickets for 60 runs in Oxford's second innings.

Scores are appended:—
Cambridge: 178 and 349 (for 9 wickets declared).
Oxford: 149 and 262.

The Centenary.

Although this year is the centenary of the commencement of the inter-Varsity cricket matches, the match just concluded is only the 89th of the series. Cambridge have now won 43, Oxford 36, the remaining ten being left drawn.

representative Peers. The Government had offered its proposals for reform both in Parliament and in the country, and in the light of the present debate they would try to reach a common measure of agreement for their Lords reform legislation.

A message of June 20th stated:—The House of Lords has opened a three-day debate on the "reforming" of the House of Lords.

Lord FitzAlan, moving a resolution welcoming a reasonable measure limiting and defining the membership of the House, said that at present any Government with a majority lasting two years could, under the Parliament Act, legally and without consulting the people, abolish the Monarchy or the Lords. It was possible that the Socialists would establish a single-chamber Government.

The Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the Government, agreed that the Speaker's uncontrolled power to prevent a money Bill being rejected or amended by the Lords was in defiance of the Government's thought the question as to whether a money Bill should come within the meaning of the Act should be determined by a joint standing committee of the Houses.

Labour Representation.

Referring to the inadequate representation of Labour in the Lords, he said the Sovereign should be authorised to add a limited number of nominated members on the advice of the Government on the day, for twelve years, one-third retiring every fourth year. The Lord Chancellor added that the hereditary principle would be preserved, but the membership would be reduced by the hereditary Peers selecting a fixed number entitled to sit for twenty years, one-third retiring every fourth year. The House would be limited to 350 Peers. Unelected Lords should be eligible for the House of Commons.

A Safeguard.

In order to meet the possibility of a Government introducing a single-chamber form of Government, the Cabinet had suggested that the provisions of the Parliament Act whereby Bills could be passed without the assent of the Lords during the course of a single Parliament, should not apply to any Bill altering the powers of the Lords laid down in the Parliament Act.

The Lord Chancellor said that the Government would support Lord FitzAlan's resolution. There is no indication when the Government will produce the Bill. The programme before the general election of November, 1929, is very full, but a substantial body of Conservatives favour pressing the reform before then.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

"B" DIVISION.

University v. R.E.

Played on the University Union courts on Wednesday, the Royal Engineers winning by one game only. This is the Royal Engineers' first win this season.

Scores:—
B. P. Ng and T. L. Lu (University):

lost to Col. Russell Brown and Capt. Jacobs Larkcomb 2-0
beat Q.M.S. Higgs and Sgt. Trumper 0-2
beat Capt. Bridgland and Sgm. White 8-3

10-14
T. K. Tan and G. de Sousa (University):

beat Col. Russell Brown and Capt. Jacobs Larkcomb 7-4
beat Q.M.S. Higgs and Sgt. Trumper 9-3
beat Capt. Bridgland and Sgm. White 7-4

32-11
C. L. Tan and H. P. Kho (University):

lost to Col. Russell Brown and Capt. Jacobs Larkcomb 0-11
lost to Q.M.S. Higgs and Sgt. Trumper 3-8
lost to Capt. Bridgland and Sgm. White 5-0

8-25
Total:—University, 40; R.E., 50.

Yesterday's match between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Tai Koo Recreation Club in the "C" Division was not played on account of the latter's inability to raise a team.

The Chinese Recreation Club and the Nippon Club have arranged to play off their postponed fix on Sunday on the former's courts.

WRESTLING CHAMPION HERE.

ON WAY FROM PHILIPPINES TO AMERICA.

WOULD LIKE MATCHES HERE.

Montserrat, the wrestling champion of the Philippines, has arrived in Hong Kong on his way to America, accompanied by Mr. J. Trinidad, his "manager." He sails from here next Tuesday morning on the s.s. *Shinyu Maru*, but before leaving the Colony he would like to fix up some matches. Failing a match he is willing to give an exhibition, provided he can obtain the use of a gymnasium.

The Victoria Recreation Club have a gymnasium, although at present it is partially taken up with fittings for the Night Fete season.

When inquiry was made at the V.R.C. yesterday, it was stated that so far that Club had not been approached with regard to a wrestling exhibition, but if the Philippines champion liked to get in touch with the Secretary of the Club something might possibly be arranged.

CANTONESE ATHLETES FOR SHANGHAI.

SAILING ON JULY 13th.

The first Canton contingent to leave for Shanghai for the trial meeting for the Far Eastern Olympiad are sailing on the 13th by the s.s. *President Grant*. The Olympiad proper will not take place until August 27th, but China's contingent is to be appointed long before then.

The first contingent will consist of track and field men, basketball players, and volleyball girls, 29 persons in all. They will be under the direction of Mr. Yau Kie Cheung, their coach.

Before sailing for Shanghai, they will play a volleyball and a basketball game with Hong Kong. The game is to be at Canton next Sunday.

Last night Mr. Taam Tao King, of Canton, visited the South China Athletic Association to discuss details. It is probable that the Chinese Football team will be drawn from the Chinese Athletic Association and the South China Athletic Association will supply the baseball nine.

RECREATION OF THE FLEET.

2500 FOR HONG KONG.

SPORTS GROUNDS AT CAROLINE HILL.

In the half-yearly report of the R.N. and R.M. Sports Control Board, it is stated that the present troubled state of affairs in China has naturally affected the recreation of the Fleet to a very large extent. There is a great lack of recreational facilities for naval purposes. The inter-departmental conference sitting at the Admiralty fully recognises this, and suggestions are being made to the Admiralty Board to improve matters. In the meantime, a loan of £500 has been made to the Naval Officers' cricket club at Hong Kong by the Sports Control Board to enable work to be begun in preparing cricket and hockey pitches at Caroline Hill. Facilities will be extended to lower deck ratings to make use of these pitches when completed.

FLYING MILLIONAIRE.

EASTERN AIR ROUTE IN PRACTICE.

ARRIVES AND IS INTERVIEWED IN SINGAPORE.

Mr. van Lear Black, the American millionaire, arrived in Singapore on Wednesday last week from Amsterdam on a passenger-carrying aeroplane, chartered for the purpose from the Paris to Hamburg service, after a voyage the very real difficulties of which were successfully met under ordinary passenger-carrying conditions.

During the 14 days the journey took, he was never in the air more than eight and a half hours at a time and slept every night in a hotel in one of the cities en route.

The conveniences on board included among other things, running water. It was possible to recline at ease in long chairs, and Mr. van Lear Black told a pressman that he never felt disturbed by the movement of the machine.

In the severest weather conditions—and every kind of weather it is possible to experience was met—she only rolled, and that slightly.

New Recruit to Flying.

Mr. van Lear Black, who is a man of middle age, had never travelled in the air until five months ago. After a bath and lunch at the hotel he looked as fit as any person who has just completed a 14 days' sea voyage. On emerging from the machine, he certainly did not present the jaded appearance of the person who arrives by the mail train from Kuala Lumpur.

In the circumstances, it did not need Mr. van Lear Black's hearty assurances to a representative of the *Straits Times*, almost immediately he landed, to emphasise that a passenger service from Europe to the East is a feasibility.

Passenger Service Project.

In an interview, later, at Raffles Hotel, Mr. van Lear Black's attention was invited to the reported intention of the Royal Dutch Air Service to establish an Amsterdam-Batavia line. Mr. van Lear Black immediately disclaimed all connection with that project. The Royal Dutch Air Service, he pointed out, was subsidised by the Dutch Government, and would not seek his advice.

"However, on my return, should they ask me, I shall be pleased to put at their service the result of my observation."

"I am," he proceeded, "a business man making personal observations on the practicability of flying under varying conditions."

"I think the aeroplane is a real practical proposition, and I want to demonstrate this to my own satisfaction by making more or less continuous long trips."

"How long have you been flying?"

"Only five months. It is not longer than that, that I had to go on an urgent trip to Cairo, and travelled by aeroplane—and have never gone by steamer or railway since."

Keeping to Schedule.

"I think an aeroplane more regular than a ship," proceeded Mr. van Lear Black. "When the pilots have promised me a short-cut in a place at a given time I have always wagered them against it—and I have invariably lost."

"Wherever we have been," Mr. van Lear Black concluded, "we have always found the aeroplane far ahead of the aerodrome. Landing facilities in Singapore are very poor."

The machine is a Fokker 7A. It is the same type as that used by Byrd in his flight over the North Pole, with the difference that the navigator used three small engines of 200h.p. each and Mr. van Lear Black's machine's single engine is a 400h.p. one.

Before landing at the very unsatisfactory ground at Balestier, which is Singapore's official landing place for planes, the chief pilot, Mr. G. J. Geysendorffer upheld the reputation, long held on the sea and now being won in the air, which Dutch navigators enjoy. He encircled the field several times before finally landing in graceful fashion.

The Voyage.

During the voyage the visitors had bad weather from Amsterdam and Budapest, being variously in snow, rain, hail and fog. Fine weather was experienced from Budapest to Constantinople and Aleppo, being subjected to sandstorms and bumping over the Taurus Mountains (over 10,000 feet) which they traversed through the Cilician Gates at a height of 8,000 feet.

The stretch from Aleppo to Baghdad included the Syrian Desert, which it was necessary to traverse at a height of from 8,000 to 9,000 feet. This was a measure to combat the terrific heat experienced in this region.

(Continued on next Column.)

MOTOR-CYCLING ROUND THE WORLD.

CAPT. MALINS AND COMPANION IN SINGAPORE.

RIDING O.E.C. TEMPLE COMBINATION MACHINES.

Captain G. H. Malins, O.B.E., F.R.G.S., who, with Mr. C. Oliver, are on a round-the-world motorcycle trip, arrived in Singapore last Wednesday afternoon after a straight-through journey from Malacca with a pause at Johore Baru for tiffin.

They are riding O.E.C. Temple combination machines, the side-cars being of special solid construction to withstand the strain of the strenuous riding that the two have to cope with. The order of their journey up to the present has been through Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, France, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Sinai, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, India, and Burma. From Singapore they will proceed to the Dutch East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, America, and back to England.

Former Flying Adventure.

When Captain Norman MacMillan, M.C., A.F.C., attempted a flight round the world, Captain Malins was one of the trio who undertook the venture, his capacity being that of recording officer and engineer. The attempt, it will be remembered, was abandoned owing to a crash in the Bay of Bengal, but the great photographic record of their flight which included a visit to Vesuvius, to unknown cities and palaces of Egypt and the Promised Land, form a wonderful film which has been described as ranking with the Scott and Shackleton pictures in the matter of thrilling interest. This film is to be shown at the Victoria Theatre. It is entitled "Blazing the Airway to India" and amongst other scenes are those of flying during monsoon weather the crater of Vesuvius, and Captain MacMillan's daring but unsuccessful attempts to take off on a narrow road between two avenues of tall trees after making a forced landing.

Filmed The Battle of the Somme.
Captain Malins, who is showing this picture to the world during his present tour, earned fame as the man who made the wonderful battle films during the war, particularly the great battle scenes in the "Battle of the Somme."

In addition to making another film during the present tour, Captain Malins is writing a book of his experiences. His extensive travels by air and by road have not dimmed his enthusiasm for adventure. Shortly after the completion of the present trip he intends starting out on another journey round the world when he will lecture in different places on what he has seen. Both the riders have been greatly impressed with Malaya. Here they have experienced some of the best riding since they started out, thanks to the good roads.

The Temple machines have held out very well. Shell oil and shell fuel is being used and has proved most suitable. The machines were first overhauled at Karachi when it was found that the carbon deposit was very small indeed considering the long distances they had covered.—Singapore Free Press.

The weather was very fine, but it was so warm that when coming down, at a height of 2,000 feet, they imagined the machine was in flames!

Between Baghdad and Banderah, they flew with impunity some distance above extensive sandstorms.

Arrival in India.

Fine weather favoured them on the way from Banderah to Karachi, but landing at the first Indian air port on the way out was made rather difficult by a strong wind that sprung up in the last 50 miles of that lap.

While in conversation with our representative, Mr. van Lear Black received a cable from Batavia intimating that arrangements had been made for two military aeroplanes to meet the machine outside Batavia and escort it to the aerodrome, when it would be under military guard.

DEPARTURE FOR MUNTOK.

A considerable crowd gathered and admired the big monoplane, with its luxuriously interior. The pilots and the mechanic were busy putting things in order, and at eight o'clock Mr. van Lear Black's valot arrived with a quantity of luggage, followed shortly by the millionaire air traveller himself, who was attired in a lounge suit. The accommodation being closed in the passengers do not need to dress themselves in regulation flying kit.

Passengers and pilots posed for photographs, good-byes were said, and all took their seats ready for departure. A start was made at 8.15. The machine taxied the length of the ground and rose well, then circled back over the racecourse and the occupants could be seen waving their acknowledgements of the greetings of the crowd.

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1926.
Revised by Members.
PRICE 35.
HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS
FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
DR. LECLERC'S SOAP, 12, Rue de Valenciennes, PARIS

FEUD BETWEEN TWO DOGS.

THE MASTERS TAKE IT UP.

MAGISTRATE AS PEACE-MAKER.

A case somewhat out of the ordinary was heard at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, before Mr. W. Schofield. The case arose through a fight between two dogs, one belonging to Mr. S. G. Hayes, and the other to Mr. Gascon. Mr. Hayes charged Mr. Gascon with allowing a ferocious dog to be abroad without a muzzle on different days during the last two months.

Mr. Gascon pleaded guilty to the latter part of the charge, and stated that his dog had a small head and possibly slipped the collar. He asked what Mr. Hayes meant by saying the dog was ferocious, as it had not bitten anyone.

Mr. Hayes said that on at least four occasions during the two months, the defendant's dog had badly mauled his animal and had frightened his wife and child. The dog had even gone up to his flat. The amah had on one occasion been bitten by Mr. Gascon's dog.

Defendant said that his dog was always kept in his flat, and on the complainant's dog descending the stairs, the animals naturally scented the presence of each other and his (defendant's) dog would bark from within the closed door.

Defendant also stated that if by some carelessness on the part of his servants the door was left open, the dog would rush out to the street. It had never fought with any dog but Mr. Hayes'. The complainant's animal always started a fight, but invariably got the worse of the scrap.

His Worship said that there seemed to be a feud between the two dogs, and suggested that an order that the defendant keep his dog under proper control should be made.

The complainant expressed satisfaction at the suggestion, and the order was accordingly made.

TAMPERING WITH ELECTRICITY METER.

CHINESE GETS ONE MONTH.

MORE CASES PENDING.

A Chinese electrician, stated to be an ex-employee of the Taikoo Dock Company, was charged at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with tampering with an electricity meter.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong, prosecuting for the China Light & Power Company, said that the Company was inclined to take a serious view of the case, especially since this was not an isolated example. Four similar cases were pending. Defendant was found by one of the Company's foremen actually tampering with the meter from which he had removed one of the lead seals. He was taken to the Company's Sub-Station, and on the way he threw two pieces of iron into the road. He had on him a small quantity of fuse wire. Defendant had stated that he was called to 43, Wilkes Street, but the tenant had denied sending for him. The tenant stated that defendant came to the house and asked him how much his monthly electricity bill amounted to and when witness told him that it was \$1 or \$2 defendant said that was too much, and that the meter must be wrong. He offered to put it in order for 50 cents.

Mr. Armstrong said that defendant had removed the lead seal from the meter and moved the hands backward.

The Magistrate (Mr. W. Schofield) sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

GOLF AT SINGAPORE.

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE APPROVED.

A special general meeting of members of the Singapore Golf Club was held in the Club House last week to consider a resolution that the Committee be empowered to expend a sum not exceeding \$15,000.00 for necessary repairs to the Club road, additions to coolies, lines, drains, muniterator, etc.

The resolution was approved.

THE "LING NAM" RESUMING SERVICE.

A THREE YEARS' "HOLIDAY."

PURCHASED BY MESSRS. WILLIAMSON & CO.

CHARTERED FOR COOLIE TRADE.

After a long period of lying up in the Harbour the *Ling Nam* is going on a coast run early next week.

The vessel, which it will be recalled, was the subject of Court proceedings, and was put up for auction on several occasions, but without success, has now been purchased by private treaty by Messrs. Williamson & Co., ship agents, coal importers and contractors, and general merchants, of No. 20, Des Voeux Road, Central.

She has been put out on a time charter to the Lee Fat firm, a local Chinese company, and will be engaged in the coolie trade and carrying of general cargo, between Hong Kong, Amoy, Singapore and Rangoon.

The *Ling Nam* was formerly a German vessel, and engaged in the East African trade. She made her appearance in Hong Kong a matter of about four years ago, and on the South American service, being owned by the Cheung Wa firm, which after running her for about a year had to go into liquidation. Practically since that time the *Ling Nam* has been laid up in this harbour.

Messrs. Williamson & Co. have spent a considerable sum in a complete refitting and overhaul. Rigging and gear have been replaced and the radio installation is now in good condition. So complete has been her refit that the *Ling Nam* is now classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's.

The *Ling Nam* is an oil burning vessel, and on Wednesday carried out a general working trial trip, which proved very successful. She has accommodation for between 2,000 and 3,000 passengers, mostly coolies, of course, and she has been admirably fitted to carry about 120 first and second-class passengers.

Captain R. Jones, formerly of the *Hing Hong*, and a well known China Coast officer—has been appointed Master, and other officers are: Chief Officer, Mr. G. H. Wilkins; Second Officer, Mr. A. Phillips; Chief Engineer, Mr. H. Halls; 2nd Engineer, Mr. W. Haslett; 3rd Engineer, Mr. S. Fraser; 4th Engineer, Mr. Sousa.

ANOTHER AERIAL VISITOR.

LONDON TO AUSTRALIA FLIGHT.

Singapore is soon to have another aerial visitor in Mr. Rooke, who is engaged on a London to Australia flight.

While landing at Karachi, he damaged the tail of his machine. In the absence of news that he has left India, it is presumed that he is held up at Karachi pending the repair of his machine, which it was estimated at the time would take a week.

Mr. Rooke is travelling in a D. H. Moth, of the type used by the Light Aero Club at Home. The purpose of his flight is to demonstrate the possibilities of this type of machine for long distance flights. These light aeroplanes cost only £600 or thereabouts. Mr. Rooke's cost only £700—and if the flight turns out the success he expects it will, it does not require much imagination to picture enthusiastic members of the local flying club going on their home leave 10 years hence in these little machines—say in groups of three or four, for company, much as a number of motor-cyclists go out together on a week-end jaunt.

Whether Mr. Rooke has any friends in Taiping is not known, but the official headquarters of Persia will be his first place of call in Malaya.

After leaving India, he stops at Victoria Point, in Burma, when he makes for Taiping, and then comes on to Singapore.

He will call at Batavia and Sourabaya, stopping at Muntok and Limapat on the way.

At his places of call in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies he will fuel at the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s depots.—*Straits Times*.

LADY CLIFFORD AT PENANG.

PENANG, June 26th.

Lady Clifford arrived this morning by the P. & O. steamer *Kashgar*. His Excellency, the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, accompanied by the Resident Councillor, the Hon. Mr. R. Scott, and Mrs. Scott, was at the jetty to meet her.

Sir Hugh and Lady Clifford left immediately for Ayer Itam and proceeded thence up Penang Hill by special train.

P. & O. TURBO-ELECTRIC LINER.

A 10,400-TON SHIP.

BIG ECONOMY OF FUEL BILL EXPECTED.

The award of the contract for a 10,000-ton liner by the P. & O. Line, to be equipped with turbo-electric drive, is a matter of interest, and should prove of value for purposes of comparison between the various classes of propulsive machinery for passenger vessels, more particularly if one of the further liners which will be ordered by the same owners in the near future be equipped with Diesel motors. The economy which could be effected in the fuel bill by a 10,000-ton motor liner with machinery of 17,000 h.p. in comparison with the vessel now ordered, with turbo-electric drive, and of this power, is very large.

The overall fuel consumption of the motor ship, as known by the performance of existing vessels, would be under 0.45 lb. per h.p.-hour for all purposes or 72.5 tons per day of 24 hours, reckoning the engines to develop 15,000 h.p. at sea. Allowing for losses in transmission, the consumption of the new liner, with a steam pressure of 375 lb. per sq. in., can scarcely be under 0.8 lb. of oil per h.p.-hour. This is equivalent to 120 tons of oil for all purposes.

There is little difference in the price of Diesel oil and fuel oil on the Eastern run, and taking the present quotations at Bombay at 8s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per ton, we obtain a fuel bill for the motor ship of £300 and for the steamer £500 daily.

So far as the feasibility of constructing such a ship as a twin-screw vessel with oil engines, the *Asturias* and *Alcantara* are a good deal larger, with machinery of nearly equal power, the *Saturnia* and *Vulcania* both have twin-screw plant of higher power than that needed in the P. & O. liner, whilst the two engines of the new White Star passenger ship of 20,000 tons will each develop about 8,500 h.p.—*Motor Ship*.

SIAM S.N. CO.'S NEW VESSEL.

THE "BHANURANGSI."

ANOTHER MOTOR VESSEL.

The Siam Steam Navigation Co.'s new motor vessel *Bhanurangsri* anchored in the inner roads Singapore last week, after a particularly quick voyage from Aalborg, Denmark, under the command of Capt. H. H. Alling, with a cargo of cement. The vessel is of 700 tons gross, and carries a crew of sixteen. She is registered in Bangkok and the Singapore agents are the East Asiatic Co. She sailed from Aalborg on May 26th, leaving Port Said on the 9th inst. and arrived on the 15th, averaging more than eleven knots throughout the voyage. The *Bhanurangsri* has now left for Bangkok.

It is intended that she shall, with the *Nibha*, maintain the service from Bangkok via Chantaboon to Ream for Angkor, which is becoming more and more popular with tourists.

The *Bhanurangsri*, which has been constructed for the Siam Steamship Co. by the Naksof shipyard, ran trials last month. She is 200 ft. b.p. with a beam of 32 ft. 6 ins. and a depth of 11 ft. 10 ins. The vessel is for service between Bangkok and Chantaboon, and has two hatches in the main deck, large cargo ports in the 'tween deck and one hatch in the shelter deck. There are large and airy state-rooms for 20 first-class passengers, whilst the crew is accommodated in roomy cabins on the main deck. Two Burmeister and Wain engines are installed.

She has a cargo capacity (grain) of 39,430 cubic ft., or 53,830 cubic ft. of bales. The engines have six cylinders, 230 mm. bore, with a piston stroke of 600 mm., and develop 450 i.h.p. each at 190 r.p.m. The total fuel capacity is 71 tons and the loaded speed is 11 knots. On deck is a Thirge electric winch and the forward hatch is served by two electric cranes capable of lifting 1 ton. At the after hatch are a 3-ton winch and a crane, and at the shelter deck is an electric warping winch. The exhaust pipes are at the side of the mainmast. In the double-bottom tanks of Nos. 1 and 4 holds 30 tons and 10 tons of fresh water respectively can be accommodated, and in Nos. 2 and 3 tanks 30 tons and 35 tons of fuel oil; the fore peak holds 31 tons of ballast and the after peak 33 tons of fresh water.

The engines are of the trunk-piston type, and for the supply of electric power there is a two-cylinder 50 h.p. Diesel engine driving a 35 kw. dynamo and two Volund hot-bulb engines coupled to generators.

It is of some interest that the Siam Steam Navigation Co. had a motor-ship, the *Malini*, constructed by the Naksof yard some time ago for their local service, and possibly on account of the difficulty of obtaining skilled engineers ordered a steamer when requiring another ship. The *Bhanurangsri*, however, is a motor vessel, and it may be concluded that the owners have found this type of ship more satisfactory; it is understood that the Danish engine staff will remain on the ship after arrival at her destination.—*Motor Ship*.

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The M.S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS On or about July 20th.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Danmark"	10th July	—
M.S. "Java"	2nd August	—
M.S. "Asia"	5th September	—
M.S. "Afrika"	5th October	—

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLEN" having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th July, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 11th July, 1927, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hong Kong, 5th July, 1927. [5100]

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Motor Vessel "ASIATIC PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 2nd July, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Friday 8th instant, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Cornhill Road, Telephone No. 3165, Hong Kong, 2nd July, 1927. [5096]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 7th.				
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.71	29.65	29.60	29.60
Temperature...	87	83	85	85
Humidity...	69	79	79	79
Wind...				
Direction...	SW	SSW	S	S
Force...	4	4	4	4
Weather...	CQ	OQ	OQ	OQ
Rain...	0.08	0.00	0.13	0.13

Highest open-air Temperature, 6th: 83
Lowest open-air Temperature, 7th: 82

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 8th to 14th, 1927.

		HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Days of Week	Date of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	8	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		5 18	4 8	11 11	3 6
Sat.	9	4 7	4 3	10 39	2 4
		5 28	4 2	9 29	1 1
Sun.	10	6 6	4 0	11 19	2 6
		6 38	3 8	11 58	2 8
Mon.	11	6 29	6 1	1 53	1 9
		7 39	5 0		
Tues.	12	6 54	6 6	0 35	2 9
		8 34	5 9	2 33	1 3
Wed.	13	7 28	7 1	1 10	2 9
		9 26	6 8	3 12	0 5
Thur.	14	8 2	7 5	1 44	2 9
		10 13	8 8	3 50	0 4

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OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 15th July
S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 29th July
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAYERN" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 15th Aug.
S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 28th Aug.
S.S. "EMIL KRODORF" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 13th Sept.
S.S. "HESSEN" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 27th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore,

Colombo & Port Said:—

M.S. "ERMLAND" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 18th July
M.S. "VOGTLAND" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 3rd Aug.
M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 19th Aug.
S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 6th Sept.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAYERN" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 23rd Sept.

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TIJIKANG	BATAVIA	10th July	14th July	SHANGHAI
TIJIKEMBANG	S'HAL, K'LONG	12th "	14th "	BATAVIA
TIJIKOBOM	N. C. & AMOY	18th "	20th "	M'KAR. & JAVA
TIJIKINI	JAVA, MAKASSAR	18th "	20th "	AMOY & N. CHINA
TIJIPANAS	JAVA, MANILA	19th "	22nd "	SAIGON & JAVA
TIJISARORA	BATAVIA	24th "	28th "	SHANGHAI
TIJIKARANG	S'HAL, K'LONG	26th "	28th "	BATAVIA
TIJISALAK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	1st Aug.	3rd Aug.	AMOY & N. CHINA
TIJIBODAS	N. C. & AMOY	1st "	3rd "	BATAVIA
TIJISONDARI	BATAVIA	7th "	10th "	SHANGHAI
TIJISARORA	S'HAL, K'LONG	6th "	11th "	BATAVIA
TIJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	15th "	17th "	AMOY & N. CHINA
TIJIKINI	N. C. & AMOY	15th "	17th "	M'KAR. & JAVA

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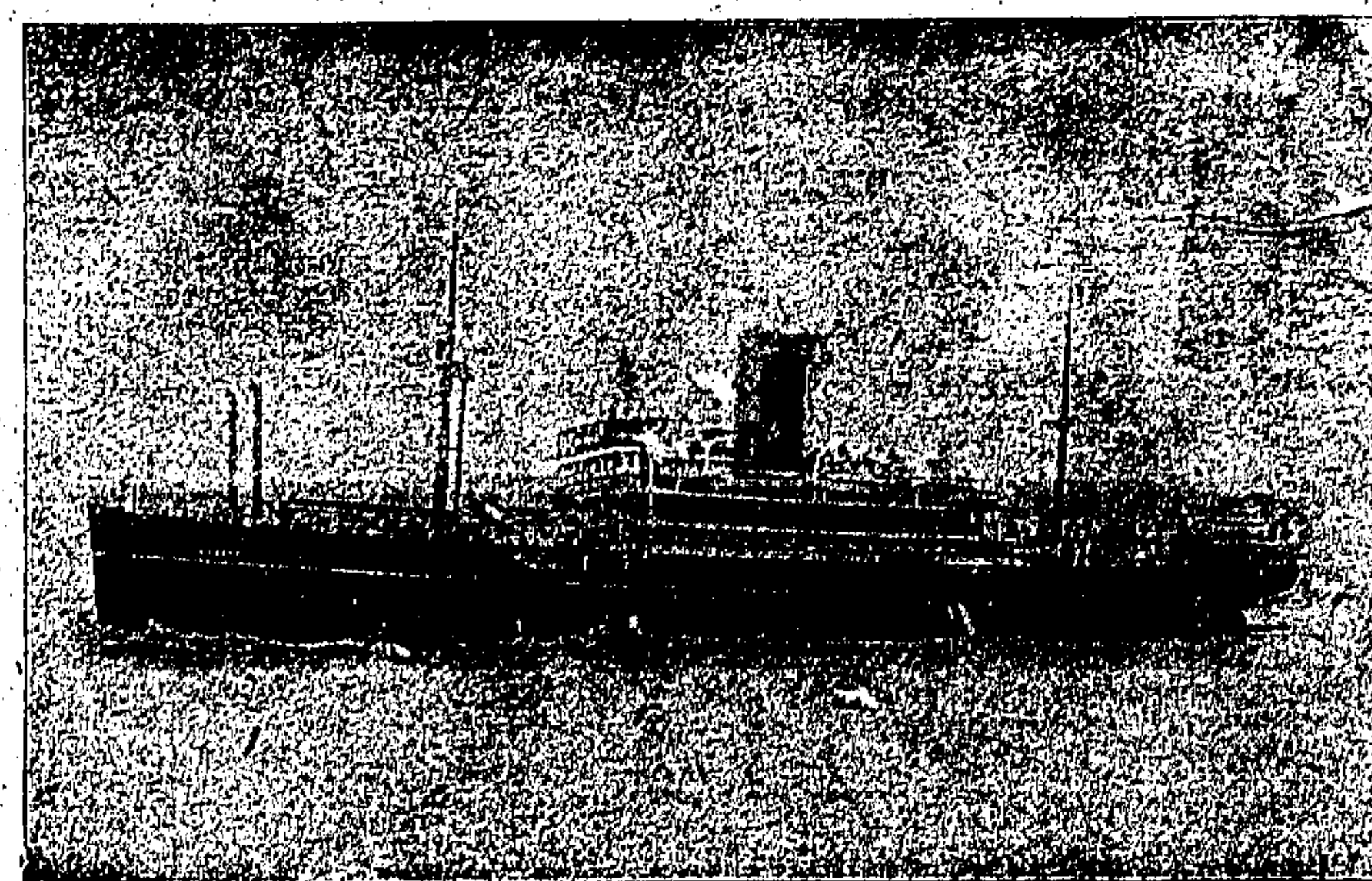
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*SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Aug.
*Calle Keelung & Los Angeles, Omittling Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 13th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUO MARU ... Monday, 11th July
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BENGAL MARU ... Thursday, 21st July
TATSUNO MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Aug.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

DELAGOA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

CEYLON MARU ... Friday, 8th July
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 22nd July
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HARUNA MARU ... Monday, 11th July
YAMAGATA MARU (Moji direct) ... Tuesday, 12th July
MATSUMOTO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July
TOYOHASHI MARU ... Monday, 25th July

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. ON BATAVIA).

THE MOTOR SHIP
"CREMER"
Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI and PENANG, on July 7th.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Telephone 1574. YOKO BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPROVEMENT IN HONG KONG CARGO.

BUT THROUGH FREIGHTS LOW.

The shipping returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed an improvement as regards Hong Kong freight, compared with the particularly low figures of the previous day. Through freights, however, recorded a drop. There was one more arrival than on the previous day, and all but one vessel brought freight for this port.

Of the cargo imported into Hong Kong four British vessels accounted for 4,307 tons out of a total entry of 6,575 tons. The two best returns were 1,984 tons and 1,100 tons, both general. Of the remaining 2,208 tons for this Colony, one ship brought 1,100 tons.

Through freights, totalling 8,718 tons, were carried in two vessels only, the British s.s. *Kashgar* having 3,550 tons on board, and the American s.s. *West Nantuxum* carrying 5,168 tons.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and departures for the period under review were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	5
Japanese	1	4
Chinese	1	1
Dutch	0	1
French	2	2
American	1	1
Totals	9	15

The total number of vessels in port was 66, of which British vessels numbered 28.

Cargo Carriers.

Cargo carriers were as under:—

S.S. *Hai Hong* (British) from Canton, 410 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Ming Nany* (British) from Haiphong, 1,984 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Kashgar* (British) from Singapore, 813 tons general cargo for Hong Kong and 2,550 tons for other ports.

S.S. *West Nantuxum* (American), from Manila, 98 tons of hemp for Hong Kong and 5,168 tons of hemp and general cargo for other ports.

S.S. *Lieut. St. Lambert* (French), from Shanghai.

S.S. *Tonkin* (French) from Haiphong, 1,100 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Kaijo Maru* (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow, 500 tons of coal and 453 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Pak Hing* (Chinese) from Amoy, 107 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

"SLACK DAY" AS REGARDS SHIPPING.

DOLLAR LINER'S RECORD VOYAGE.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The harbour yesterday bore almost a deserted appearance as regards mercantile shipping. There were only nine arrivals during the twenty-four hours which ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, and only one other up to three o'clock in the afternoon. The wharves at Kowloon were empty, and the only shipping to be seen except for the arrivals referred to, were laid up C.N.C. ships, and a few warships. The total number of vessels in port yesterday were 66, of which British totalled 28, and of this latter figure, a great many are C.N.C. steamers.

Marine Court.

At the Marine Court yesterday morning, before Lieut. Comdr. G. F. H. R.N., the mistress of a lighter was fined \$10 for anchoring in the Cable Reserve.

The master of a trading junk pleaded guilty to not exhibiting regulation lights, and was fined \$15, or two weeks' imprisonment in default.

For a similar offence, the master of a fishing boat was fined \$10, or ten days' hard labour.

Record Voyage.

The Dollar liner *President Wilson* may claim to have made a record voyage from Manila to Singapore, says the *Straits Times*. She left Manila at 2 p.m. on the 25th, and arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

Home Mail.

Home mail, Europe and Straits, which arrived by the P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar* on Wednesday evening, and was delivered yesterday, totalling 548 bags. The outward mail for Home this week-end will be carried by the *Khiva*. The mail closes at the G.P.O. to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Lifeboat With Wireless.

A motor-lifeboat of a new type, and with a new type of engine, which the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has built for Rosslare Harbour Co., Wexford, in Ireland, has completed her trials at Cowes. She is of the Watson type, with a cabin, 45 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 6 in., and has twin screws, and is fitted with wireless. During her trials the boat ran for two hours at her full speed of 1,200 revolutions a minute, with her engine-room flooded, and next day, after the water had been pumped out, but with nothing whatever done to her engines, did eight hours at full speed in a heavy gale.

The "Koyasan Maru."

The *Koyasan Maru*, built for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at their own yard, has been completed. She is a vessel 275 ft. in length, with a beam of 40 ft. 7 in., and a depth of 21 ft., the gross tonnage being 2,030. The dead-weight capacity is in the neighbourhood of 1,500. A 1,250 i.h.p. Burneister and Wain engine is installed, having six cylinders 500 mm. bore with a piston stroke of 900 mm.

Deck Passengers.

Asiatic Deck passengers entering the Colony for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday numbered 452. The biggest returns by individual ships came to 233 and 115.

Blue Funnel Steamers' Collision.

During dense fog on June 2nd a collision occurred off Dungeness between the *Troilus*, bound for London, and the *Eurymedon*, outward bound, both belonging to Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. The *Troilus* had her bow stove in, while the *Eurymedon* was damaged amidships. Both vessels proceeded to Dover under their own power.

Dangerous Goods.

Dangerous goods manifested in shipping returns yesterday included 600 cases of carbide, acid, and 220 tons of safety matches for Hong Kong on the s.s. *Shinku Maru* from Nagoya and Moji, and 235 tons of safety matches for Singapore.

Surveying Vessel at Singapore.

H.M. Surveying vessel *Ormonde*, Commander H. V. Rieu, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., arrived at Singapore from the Malacca Straits, where she has been surveying, last week. She is due to leave again for further survey work in the Malacca Straits on Monday. The *Ormonde* is a vessel of 1,700 tons, with engines developing 2,500 h.p. and carrying a crew of 133. She carries only one three-pounder gun.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday morning were:—

South Wall Basin, *Aphis* and *Moorhen*; East Wall Basin, Subs. *L.15* and *L.19*; North Arm, *Indefatigable*; West Wall Dock, *Wishart* and *Marrion*; In Dock, *Wanderer* and Subs. *L.2* and *L.3*; Taikoo Dock, *Furghue*; Buoy 1, *Hermes*; Buoy 7, *Danlous*; Buoy 8, *Titanica*; Buoy 10, *Wild Swan*; Buoy 13, *Ruthenia*; Buoy 19, U.S.S. *Helena*; Buoy 25, *Khark*.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 8th	5.44 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
" 9th	5.44	7.11
" 10th	5.45	7.11
" 11th	5.45	7.11
" 12th	5.46	7.11
" 13th	5.46	7.11
" 14th	5.47	7.11
" 15th	5.47	7.11
" 16th	5.48	7.10
" 17th	5.48	7.10
" 18th	5.49	7.10
" 19th	5.49	7.10
" 20th	5.49	7.10
" 21st	5.50	7.09
" 22nd	5.50	7.09
" 23rd	5.51	7.08
" 24th	5.51	7.08
" 25th	5.51	7.07
" 26th	5.52	7.07
" 27th	5.52	7.06
" 28th	5.52	7.06
" 29th	5.53	7.06
" 30th	5.53	7.05
" 31st	5.54	7.05

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Harre, London, Bottenlup and Hamburg ... 10th Aug.

AUSTRALIA ... AUSTRAL-INDIES LINE

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th July

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th August

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK ... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th July.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amélia, Mozambique, Chindo, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—
Telephone: Central 4791.
22

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India Apar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KHIVA"	3,135	9th July, Noon	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"ALAPORE"	5,273	21st July	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,953	17th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	13th July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,006	22nd July	do.
"SANTHA"	7,754	12th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ARAFUBA"	6,000	29th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Lioi, Oebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the sailing list.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"NYANZA"	7,023	8th July, Noon	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"NOVARA"	6,989	12th July, 6 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TARA"	6,322	14th July, 7 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka.
"SANTHA"	7,754	18th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	22nd July	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,986	18th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFUBA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

* Will not take passengers northwards.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents:—
GILMAN & CO., LTD. G. E. HUYGEN.
Hong Kong. Canton.

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS
LOADING DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES, BARCELONA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG
AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

m.v. "BENARES" ... Loading about 8th August
m.v. "NANKING" ... 1st September

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

m.v. "N

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
SHANGHAI	Khiva	8th July
STRAITS	Nyansa	8th July
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Taipei	8th July
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Lincoln	10th July
STRAITS	Harbin	10th July
MANILA	Empress of India	11th July
STRAITS	Pres. Grant	11th July
STRAITS	Novara	11th July
STRAITS	Homing	11th July
SUEZ & STRAITS	Leion	11th July
STRAITS	Tani	12th July
JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Hakozaki Maru	12th July
SUEZ AND STRAITS	Perseus	12th July
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Canada	12th July
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Cleveland	12th July
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Hayes	12th July
SUEZ AND STRAITS	Siberia Maru	12th July
JAPAN	Adriatic	12th July
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Aki Maru	12th July
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Sphinx	12th July
SUEZ & STRAITS	Minerva	12th July
	Antenor	21st July

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia	Nyansa	Friday, 8th, 10.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Taipei	12.30 P.M.
Swatow & Amoy	Long Am	12.30 P.M.
Swatow	Homing	3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via	Khiva	Par. 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Marseilles—(the Marseilles, 7th Aug.)	G.P.O.	Reg. 8th, 9.45 A.M.
		Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ohun	Saturday, 9th, Noon
Fort Bayard	Hydrangea	1.30 P.M.
Haiphong	Mingway	Sunday, 10th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kuo Maru	9.00 A.M.
Japan & Honolulu	Takuyo Maru	Monday, 11th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Haruna Maru	10.30 A.M.
Straits and Cebu	Namsang	Parcels Noon
		Letters 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, U.S.A. & S. America, and EUROPE via San Francisco—due	Shingo Maru	Reg. 4.15 P.M.
San Francisco, 4th Aug., & Europe via Siberia	Pres. Lincoln	Letters 5.00 P.M.
Manila		4.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid \$50,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling \$20,000,000
 Silver \$13,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,
 Chairman.
 A. H. COURTNEY, Esq.,
 Deputy Chairman.
 W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Richardson, Esq.,
 N. S. Brown, Esq., T. G. West, Esq.,
 A. Macgowan, Esq., H. P. White, Esq.,
 Acting Chief Manager:
 Hon. Mr. A. C. HYNES.

BRANCHES:—
 Amoy, Hongkong, Peking,
 Bangkok, Hankow, Penang,
 Batavia, Harbin, Shanghai,
 Bombay, Kobe, Singapore,
 Calcutta, London, Canton,
 Cebu, Hongkong, Shanghai,
 Chongking, Lyons, Suipei,
 Colombo, Malacca, Patani,
 Dairen, Manilla, Tientsin,
 Fuzhou, Hankow, Tokyo,
 Haiphong, Nanking, Yankow,
 Harbin, New York, Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hong Kong, 25th May, 1927. [26]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. C. HYNES,
 Acting Chief Manager.
 Hong Kong, 9th March, 1927. [2]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION. AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. \$5,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
 57, WALL STREET,
 NEW YORK.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest Allowed on all Deposits.

Rates on Application.

LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS: EQUITABLE TRUST CO., of N.Y.

88] D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

ESTABLISHED 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital.....Guineas 150,000,000.
 (£12,500,000).
 Paid-Up Capital.....Guineas 80,000,000.
 (£6,666,667).
 Reserve Fund.....Guineas 21,117,340.
 (£1,759,778).
 Special Reserve.....Guineas 22,680,000.
 (£1,888,330).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Branches: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, London, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STEENSTRA, Manager.

34]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$50,000,000.00

PAID-UP CAPITAL 19,780,200.00

RESERVE FUND 9,844,398.69

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Hong Kong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers: THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [38]

IT IS
BEST
 TO BUY
CAPSTAN
 CIGARETTES

ES-48.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
 18, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000.
 Subscribed Capital.....£1,800,000.
 Paid-up Capital.....£1,050,000.
 Reserve Fund and Reserves.....£1,545,867.

BANKERS

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Kandy, Penang, Karachi, Port Louis, Kota Bharu, Rangoon, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, London, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STEENSTRA, Manager.

34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up.....Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund.....Yen 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Alexandria, Honolulu, Rangoon, Batavia, Kaitiaki, Saigon, Bombay, Karachi, Soerabaya, Hongkong, Kobe, San Francisco, Calcutta, London, Seattle, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Hankow, Manilla, Singapore, Dairen, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Fuzhou, Nanking, Tientsin, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [38]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:
 98, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital.....Fr. 72,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 68,400,000.00
 Reserve Fund.....Fr. 59,384,519.10

BANKERS

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Kandy, Penang, Karachi, Port Louis, Kota Bharu, Rangoon, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, London, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STEENSTRA, Manager.

34]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up.....Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund.....Yen 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Alexandria, Honolulu, Rangoon, Batavia, Kaitiaki, Saigon, Bombay, Karachi, Soerabaya, Hongkong, Kobe, San Francisco, Calcutta, London, Seattle, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Hankow, Manilla, Singapore, Dairen, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Fuzhou, Nanking, Tientsin, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [38]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Head Office:
 98, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital.....Fr. 72,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 68,400,000.00
 Reserve Fund.....Fr. 59,384,519.10

BANKERS

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*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STEENSTRA, Manager.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up.....Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund.....Yen 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Alexandria, Honolulu, Rangoon, Batavia, Kaitiaki, Saigon, Bombay, Karachi, Soerabaya, Hongkong, Kobe, San Francisco, Calcutta, London, Seattle, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Hankow, Manilla, Singapore, Dairen, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Fuzhou, Nanking, Tientsin, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).

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Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [38]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Head Office:
 18, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Subscribed Capital.....£3,000,000.
 Paid-up Capital.....£1,800,000.
 Reserve Fund.....£1,050,000.
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£1,545,867.

BANKERS

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Kandy, Penang, Karachi, Port Louis, Kota Bharu, Rangoon, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, London, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

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SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [38]

THE
BLUE FUNNEL
 LINE

REGULAR AND FAST
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"AUTOMEDON" 12th July, Mare, L'don, R'dam & H'burg.
 "PATROCLOS" 27th July, Mare, L'don, R'dam & Glasgow.
 "MACHAO" 9th Aug. Mare, L'don, R'dam & H'burg.
 "ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Mare, L'don, R'dam & Glasgow.
 *Calls at Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

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"HELENUS" 31st July, New York, Boston & Baltimore.
 "MENTOR" 29th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLOS" 27th July, Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£2,584,180

RESERVE FUND.....£180,000

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The Corporation undertakes General Banking and Exchange Business of every description and in addition to its branches has Agencies in all the principal towns of the World.

L. E. HOPKINS, Manager.

Prince's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong.

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